THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7313.—Vol. XLVIII. *FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1888.* *Price One Penny.*

THE STINGINESS OF THE SCEPTIC.

It is a curious satire upon the stinginess of the Agnostic as opposed to the generosity of the religious public that Mr. Bradlaugh should be compelled at this time of day to publish a pathetic little note concerning his financial embarrassments. "My great "trouble now is," he writes, "lest I should be unable to earn enough "to meet my many heavy obligations, in which case I should be "most reluctantly obliged to relinquish my parliamentary career." His only means are those which he earns from day to day by tongue and pen. In order to keep the wolf from the door he can only afford himself a holiday of four and a half days, which he will spend in fishing in Loch Long next month, and to make up for the time so lost he must lecture seven and eight times a week for the rest of the Recess. The fact is not much to the credit of those on whose behalf Mr. Bradlaugh has borne the burden and heat of the day.

Mr. Bradlaugh's difficulties, like those of Mr. Cobden, arise from the extent to which his private means have been trenched upon by his public services. The embarrassment which is his "great trouble" arises, we understand, chiefly, if not entirely, from the heavy legal expenditure thrust upon him by his long-continued struggle to establish his constitutional rights in the Law Courts. That struggle was unsuccessful in the first instance, but the loss of the legal battle was the indispensable preliminary of the parliamentary triumph. Does any one suppose for a moment that if Mr. Bradlaugh had been a Jew, a Catholic, or a Nonconformist he would have been allowed by the men whose battle he was fighting to be crushed by the cost of the campaign? It would have been a point of honour with any religious sect to have discharged the financial liabilities of its man at arms. Yet the Jews, Catholics, or Nonconformists would have had their own places of worship to keep up in addition to subscribing for the support of their champion in the struggle against their civil disabilities. The men whose battle Mr. Bradlaugh has fought and won are free from such responsibilities. The affairs of the next world do not concern them. They have all their income available for use with sole reference to the existence which ends at the grave. But they do not display the liberality which religious sects regard as the most obvious and imperative of their obligations to their representatives. What is still more curious is that the men who have really afforded Mr. Bradlaugh any kind of help are those with whom Atheism has become a kind of religion, and who have voluntarily saddled themselves with the cost of the maintenance of a propaganda of scepticism. The vast body of the well-to-do unbelievers whose battle Mr. Bradlaugh has fought with an enthusiasm and an earnestness of which they are incapable have left him in the lurch. They will enter into the enjoyment of the advantages which he has gained for them, but for their part they will not contribute so much as a penny piece. The reluctance of the unbeliever to display the ordinary liberality of the orthodox is very disheartening to those who believe the Christian virtues will survive the decay of the Christian faith.

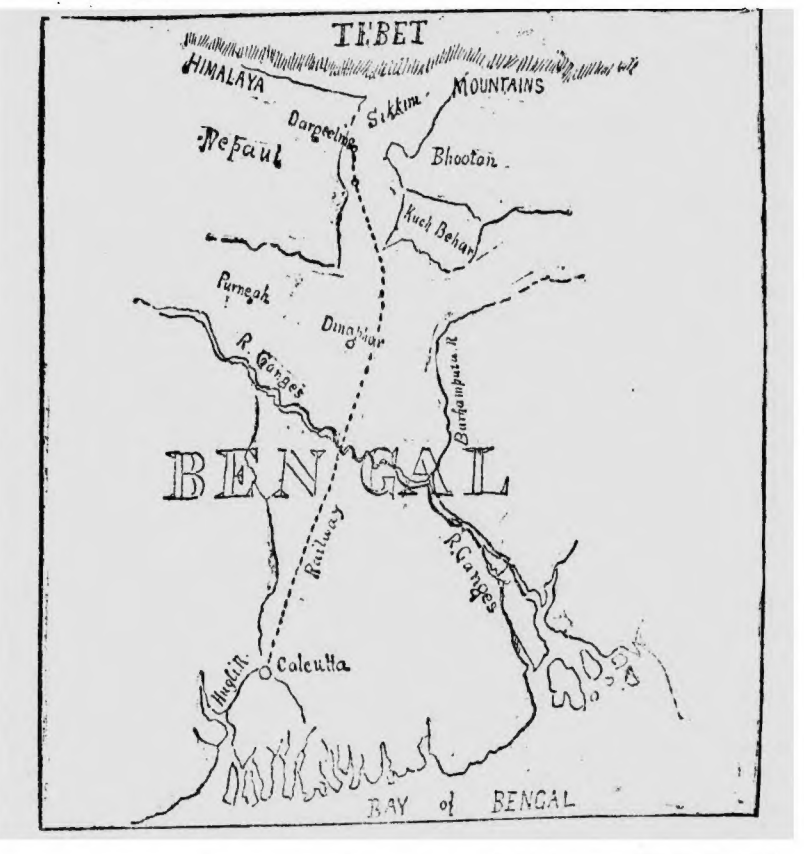
It was once believed that after men and women had fallen away from religion they would still consecrate their means and their energies to the service of their fellow-creatures. The altruistic instinct fostered for centuries by the Churches had, we hoped, struck firm enough root in human nature to secure the bearing of fruit in the shape of unselfish endeavour and sacrifice of wealth and leisure in the service of their fellow men. The poor we have alway with us, and those who no longer spend their substance on the alabaster box of very precious ointment would find ample demands in the needs of humanity to absorb all and more than all the funds that are no longer devoted to the support of churches, Sunday schools, missions, and the like. So it might be thought, and no doubt there are some conspicuous examples of self-sacrificing enthusiasm absolutely divorced from religious belief. But taking the average man, when he ceases to be religious he too often ceases to subscribe. The funds which he no longer requires for the maintenance of spiritual guides and ghostly counsellors, he spends not upon their rationalized correlatives, in humanitarian and political endeavour, but upon himself. Here, for instance, is Mr. Bradlaugh struggling by dint of eternal lectures to defray the debts incurred in a gallant and triumphant struggle to remove a gross injustice. For an Atheist the Bradlaugh Defence Fund would be at least as obvious and as deserving an object of subscriptions as the Bishop of London's Church Building Fund would be for the devout Anglican. But while Christians, orthodox and heterodox, are ready with their millions to endow churches, there does not seem to be a single wealthy unbeliever who is willing to endow Mr. Bradlaugh, or even to rescue him from the debts by which he is embarrassed. We see the same thing in foreign missions. A Christian family which becomes agnostic seldom dedicates the annual subscription which was formerly given to the conversion of the heathen, to the great secular charities. How many Agnostics, we wonder, give tithe of their substance to altruistic purposes as conscientiously as they paid them for the maintenance of their minister, and the spiritual activities of their church or chapel? It is a supremely important subject. For if agnosticism visibly dries up the fertilizing flood of beneficence to such an extent that all our wealthy Agnostics agree to let Mr. Bradlaugh be well nigh crushed by debts incurred in fighting their battle, who will answer for it that the same spirit may not be equally fatal to all the finer moralities which have sprung up under the shadow of the Cross?

AT WAR WITH TIBET.

The Campaign in Sikkim, and how it came about.

We are at war with the Grand Lama of Tibet. The Tibetan ultimatum has been received and rejected, and at any moment we may hear of hard fighting. This is how it all came about. Imagine that South London is India, that London north of the Thames is China. Destroy all the bridges across the Thames but the narrow footway at Charing-cross, hoist the bridge as high above the sea level as the snow-clad summits of the Alps, and place the bridge, all but the northern staircase, under the control of the South Londoners. Then suppose that it was the settled policy of Northern London to prevent any South Londoners setting foot north of the Thames. If you call Charing-cross Bridge Sikkim, the Thames the Himalayas and the buffer States, you will have a rough but tolerably accurate idea of the seat of war and the cause of the present campaign in Sikkim between the forces of British India and Tibet.

The great natural rampart of the Himalayas, which walls in India on the north, is supported by a series of buffer states, Nepaul and Bhootan being the chief, which effectively cut off British India from Chinese Tibet. Between Nepaul and Bhootan, however, jutting up to the frontier of Tibet,



lies the British native State of Sikkim, through which passes the trade route —such as it is—between India and Tibet. For nearly a hundred years

the Indian merchants and rulers have longed to open up trade with China, viâ Sikkim and Tibet, but they have never succeeded in doing so. The jealousy of the Chinese and the exclusiveness of the Tibetans have hitherto baffled every effort that has been made to force a highway for British commerce through the passes of Sikkim. Warren Hastings made the first attempt in 1774, when he sent Mr. Bogle to Tibet, but we are to this day very much as we were then, so far as freedom of communication goes between Calcutta and the capital of Tibet. In 1886, however, a determined attempt was made to open the Tibetan oyster, and that attempt has landed us in the war now raging in Sikkim.

How the Mischief began.

In 1884 Mr. Colman Macaulay travelled along the Tibetan frontier, and found out from personal communication with the Lamas at Shigatzee, that the people had no objection to trade with the foreigner. They added, however, that it was necessary to get permission from the Chinese Government before they could open the passes. At the end of 1885, therefore, Mr. Macaulay was sent to Pekin to demand permission. It was readily granted, and Mr. Macaulay returned to Darjeeling to organize an expedition to Lhassa, to negotiate with the Grand Lama for the opening of the Tibetan market to British Indian exports. But then the Indian Government apparently lost its head, and set about doing the very thing of all others which it ought not to have done. That is to say, instead of remembering that the fears and suspicions of the Tibetans were the dominant factors in the whole situation, inasmuch as it was these fears which had for generations kept us out of Tibet, and setting themselves to work before all things to allay these alarms, and reassure the timid and suspicious northerners, they set about the organization of a mission on the most imposing scale. A complete expedition was got ready at Darjeeling. Instead of a humble, unpretentious, commercial mission, the Indian Government began to equip a small army. Mr. Macaulay was furnished with a host of geographers, geologists, surveyors botanists, secretaries, interpreters, guards, and camp followers, who, with all their instruments, camps, and baggage, made quite an imposing array. The Tibetans took fright. The idea spread beyond the passes that the British were coming to conquer their country. Great agitation prevailed. The ancient traditional policy of Tibet was invoked against the admission of these foreigners, and it became evident that the entrance of the mission would be opposed.

A Peaceful Mission coming as by Force.

"Why do the Lamas at Lhassa object to the mission?" asked a traveller of a Tibetan priest. The priest replied, in words which go to the root of the whole controversy:—

> The reason is that the Lamas do not believe in the professions of European travellers. If they really wished to settle down as students and traders the case might be different, but the Lamas fear Europeans will never leave them alone. They say that Europeans have a good religion which they do not generally practise, and yet wish to force on others whose religion is as good and is practised. They are believed to be full of greed, for, living in a rich country, they always acquire other countries; and while they talk of their benevolent purposes, they destroy animal life every day for their own food, thus becoming clouded in calm intellect, and in the perception of true morality. They also think their religion, language, and customs the best, which, if we were to think so, would be considered by us a deviation from the path.

But, asked the European, why not believe that the object of the mission is also good?

"I do not say," replied the priest, "that their object is not good, but the Lamas say that if they merely wanted to cultivate friendly relations why not do so by letters? Or would not one envoy have been sufficient to propose giving and taking in trade? The Lamas cannot see why such a numerous mission is necessary for the purposes which it avows."

He went on to say that while the Lamas were forbidden by their religion to offer armed resistance, the ignorant and rude, seeing the hesitation of the Lamas, would offer resistance or not allow the mission to be supplied with provisions.

The Tibetans seize their Candahar.

Therefore, knowing that these feelings were universal in Tibet the Chinese Government asked us to abandon the mission of Mr. Macaulay, and abandoned it was. The mission was broken up. But the mischief was done. The Tibetan troops, feeling themselves threatened by the proposed mission, turned the tables on us and invaded Sikkim. They marched southward through the Jelapla Pass to a position called Lingtu, where they built a fort across the high road, thus securing for Tibet an advanced position, from which it could keep watch and ward over the sacred frontiers of Tibet. The Tibetans occupied Lingtu exactly as the British occupied Candahar after the Russian mission had been withdrawn from Cabul. That was in the autumn of 1886. There they remained until the spring of this year.

Road Repairing by Artillery.

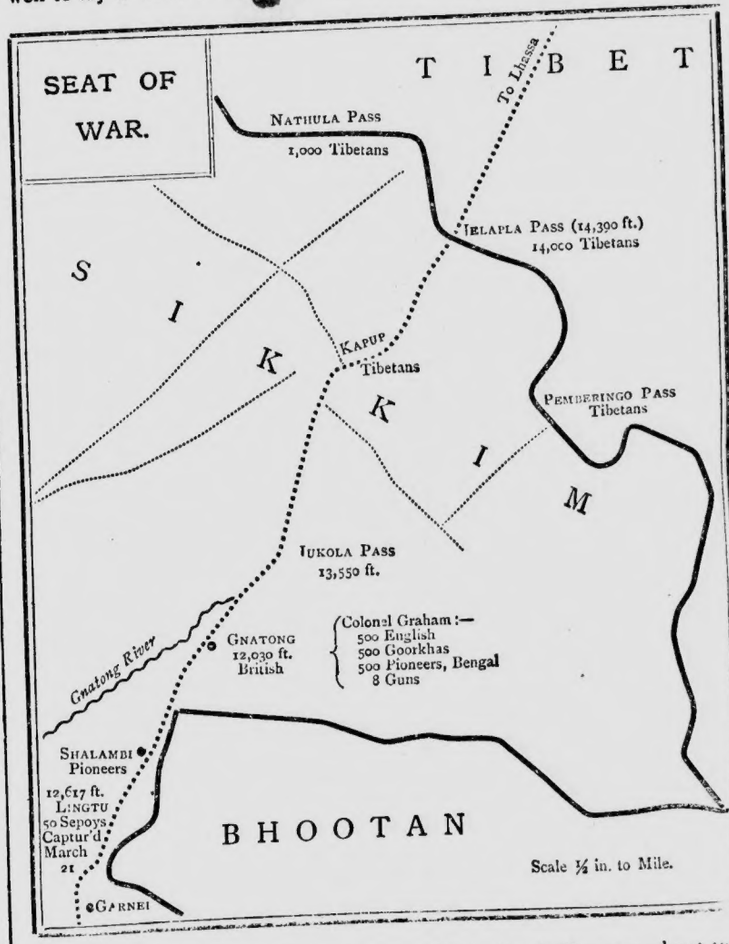
At Lingtu the Tibetan troops remained, showing no disposition to "budge," and making their position secure by building a rough but extended fortification across the high road which leads from Darjeeling to Lhassa. Again and again the attention of the Indian Government was turned to the presence of these invaders in the territory of a British-protected State. Protests were made, and on more than one occasion hostilities were threatened. The position, however, was rather difficult, because the Rajah of Sikkim, although a British feudatory, so far as relates to the whole of the province on the Indian side of the Himalayas, is a feudatory of the Lama of Tibet so far as relates to the valley of Chumbee, where the Rajah is accustomed to spend his winters. It was not exactly known whether the Tibetan troops at Lingtu were there by the goodwill of the Rajah or whether they were regarded by him as well as by the British Government as invaders and intruders. When the Indian Government in 1887 remonstrated with the Tibetan Government, their remonstrances were disregarded; and when we threatened to resort to force in August, 1887, the Chinese Government interposed and asked that we should accord time in order that they might bring pressure to bear upon the Tibetan authorities, so as to secure the peaceable evacuation of Lingtu and avoid a war between India and Tibet. The Indian Government, nothing loth, conceded to the Chinese Government a period of grace, allowing the Tibetans till midnight on March 15th this year to clear out from Lingtu. Autumn passed, Christmas came and went, and still the Tibetans showed no sign of budging from their improvised fortress. So on the 25th of January, 1888, an official announcement appeared to the effect that the 32nd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), with two guns of No. 9 battery, had been ordered to start immediately for Sikkim, in order to repair the road leading through the country to Tibet. Such was the official euphemism by which it was attempted to conceal the fact that we were launching a small army against the outposts of Tibet in Sikkim. The road repairing which was to be executed by the pioneers and the Royal Artillery was the demolition of the Lingtu fortress.

The Opening of the Campaign.

The troops were concentrated at Padong on the frontier of Sikkim, and one wing of the 32nd Pioneers was sent into Sikkim to build a bridge over the Rilli river, which is seven miles on the other side of the frontier. It was hoped that before the visible presence of the British vanguard the Tibetans would draw in their horns and retire into their own country. Unfortunately, they manifested not the slightest disposition to retreat; and at the beginning of March the pretext of repairing the roads was abandoned, and a general order was issued announcing the despatch of a field force under Colonel Graham as Commander, with Captain Travers as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. This force consisted of about 1,500 men, and was composed of four guns of the Royal Artillery, 200 Englishmen of the second battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment, 400 Sepoys of the 13th Bengal Infantry, and 700 Pioneers of the 32nd Bengal Infantry. When our troops were concentrated at Padong the Tibetans were mustering their forces in Chumbee. Lord Dufferin made an effort to negotiate with the Rajah, who asked for an extension of time—a request which was refused; and as the time passed it became evident that nothing could clear the Tibetans out of Lingtu but force. On the 15th of March the term of grace expired, and as the Tibetans were still in Lingtu, Colonel Graham, at the head of 500 men with two guns, left Padong on the 16th for Lingtu.

The Seat of War.

Before following the adventures of this little field force, it may be well to say a word or two as to the country in which it was destined to



operate. Sikkim lies in the gap between Nepaul and Bhootan, about four hundred miles due north of Calcutta. Darjeeling, famous as a tea

district, and the northernmost limit in that direction of British territory, was ceded to us by a previous Rajah for the rent of £300 per annum. In 1861 the Rajah, after a punitive expedition had been undertaken to teach him a lesson, conceded free trade with his subjects, protection for foreigners in his dominions, and the right to make roads through his territory to the Tibetan frontier. Sikkim is only a little place, 1,550 square miles in extent, and the total number of the Rajah's subjects is said to be only 7,000, less than five persons per square mile. The territory is exceedingly mountainous, and full of jungly valleys, swift rivers, and mountain passes, and is as undesirable a place for campaigning as could well be imagined. The pass at present held by the Tibetans is nearly as high as the summit of the Matterhorn, and the British station of Gnatong lies nearly 13,000 feet above the sea-level. Lingtu, our first objective in this campaign, lies forty miles from Darjeeling, and in height is within a couple of thousand feet of the summit of Mont Blanc.

It was into this horrible labyrinth of mountains and jungle that Colonel Graham, on the 16th of March, led his gallant little band of 500 men. The weather, as usual in these extreme altitudes, was sharp and piercingly cold.

The First Brush with the Enemy.

Colonel Graham, on the 20th March, came into touch with the Tibetan advanced post, which lay some four or five miles south of Lingtu. Here they had thrown up a blockade, behind which they made their first stand. Colonel Graham went to the front with 100 Englishmen and 100 Bengal Pioneers, and two pieces of artillery. The stockade lay three miles up the hill. Behind it the Tibetans fired their ancient matchlocks and plied their bows. Their arrows are said to be poisoned, but as no deaths are reported from that cause this is probably mythical. When our men got nearer, skirmishing up to the stockade through a thick mist, its defenders hurled stones down upon their assailants, inflicting some serious contusions, but not retarding for a moment their advance. In half an hour the stockade was in our possession. Captain Lumsden and a sepoy were slightly wounded. Of the defenders, some twenty were killed and wounded behind the stockade. Colonel Graham pushed on to Garnei, through snow which lay sometimes five and six feet deep, until he halted at the foot of the Lingtu Hill. Far above them two miles off frowned the stone rampart behind which 500 Tibetans were believed to be awaiting our attack, with 800 more hurrying up from the rear. Next day was fixed for the assault, and some stiff fighting was expected.

Capture of Lingtu.

Thursday morning dawned cold and clear, and when the order to advance was given the troops began working upwards through deep snow drifts, which often hid the road altogether, and imposed a severe strain upon the muscles of our men. Slowly they made their way upward, expecting every moment a volley from above, but not a shot was fired. Taking all precautions against a surprise, Colonel Graham pushed on to the fort. He found it empty and deserted. The garrison had fled at daybreak. Lingtu was once more in our possession. The fort was found to consist of a stone wall 250 yards long piled up right across the road, completely blocking it for traffic. Lingtu was occupied; the stone wall was thrown down, the road was re-opened, the object of the expedition was completely attained; so said the telegrams, but the campaign was just beginning. Colonel Graham pressed on to Gnatong, a position some miles further north, where he established his headquarters. But although the Tibetans had cleared out of Lingtu they showed no disposition to submit, even so far as to abandon all claim to a commanding position in Sikkim. Armed Tibetans began to muster in force at the Jelapla Pass. Colonel Graham pushed forward cautiously to Kapup with a reconnoitring party of 2 guns, 70 Englishmen, and 50 Pioneers, repairing the road, and feeling the enemy. As they marched along the Nimla Ridge, they were overtaken by heavy snowstorms. Campaigning 14,000 feet above the sea-level is no joke. This was in April.

The Tibetan Attack on our Camp.

In May the Lhassa commandant, having gathered up sufficient Tibetan soldiers, decided to take the offensive. On the morning of the 23rd, 3,000 Tibetans attacked Gnatong from the Tukola Pass. It is impossible not to feel a sentiment of admiration and of sympathy for those brave fellows, miserably armed with old matchlocks, which they fired resting the barrel on a pronged support, much as our ancestors fired the early flint-locks, which the curious may still see in the Tower. They had intended to attack before daybreak, but their plans miscarried, and the attack was delivered in broad daylight. The Lhassa commandant rode at the head of his men; his horse was shot under him, and the attack was beaten back. The Tibetan musket balls fell spent into our camp, but when they got within 500 yards they made fairly good shooting. Sergeant Leckington, of the Derbyshires, was shot dead through the skull; two others were killed, and seven wounded. The assailants pressed on until they were within 200 yards of our position. Then they wavered, turned, and fled, and, after three hours' fighting, they were pursued down the hill. Not all the dried tortoises and amulets in copper boxes with which they were armed saved them from the bayonet and the bullet. About a hundred lay dead on the field, several wounded were taken prisoners, and the road was cleared once more from Gnatong to Kapup. Colonel Graham, who had been previously forbidden to advance beyond Sikkim, now received permission if necessary to pursue the enemy into Tibet—permission on which, for obvious reasons, he has not yet acted.

Tibet Aroused.

The defeat of the Lhassa commandant, instead of crushing the spirit of the Tibetans, seemed to have roused the country to a sense of its danger. Armed men began to pour down to the Jelapla Pass, and steps were taken to fortify and occupy in force the two other passes, the Nathula Pass and the Pembiringo Pass, by which an entry might be made into Tibet. A fort was built in the centre of the valley leading up to the Jelapla Pass, troops were massed in the Kapup valley, and large numbers of tents were visible over the top of the pass. Several walls of stone were built across the road, extending hundreds of yards up the hillside. The first was 800 yards from the Kapup Pass; the second, 400 yards further up; the third, behind the fort which commands the pass, was about a mile in length. The Tibetan troops were encamped within these triple lines, and their camp fires could be seen at night by our pickets at the outposts before Gnatong. On all the heights around Tibetan sentries kept vigilant watch. The oracle of Nyeching predicted that victory awaited the Tibetan army, provided the Shafi Ragshai led. The three thousand men repulsed at Gnatong swelled first to eight thousand, then to eleven thousand, and then to fifteen thousand with three thousand Bhotia auxiliaries. Meanwhile the Chinese had changed their Resident at Lhassa, and it was hoped that diplomacy would induce the Tibetans to assume a less warlike attitude. The approach of the rainy season led to the retirement of most of our troops. Lingtu was held by a post of fifty men. Gnatong was fortified so as to be almost impregnable. The English troops were ordered to Darjeeling. But the news of warlike preparations increasing the troops were ordered back. One hundred men of the Derbyshire Regiment were sent up from Dum Dum to take the place of the Darjeeling garrison, which had been sent to Gnatong. A Goorkha regiment was ordered up to the front, and when the last news reached this country it was expected that Colonel Graham would have under his command yesterday a serviceable force of 2,300 men and eight guns. Gnatong was to be held by 500 Englishmen of the Derbyshire Regiment, 500 of the 1st Goorkhas, and 500 of the 32nd Bengal Pioneers. It was fully expected that the Tibetans would attack on Tuesday or Wednesday in this week, before Colonel Graham's reinforcements could come up. No news has as yet come to hand, and the arrival of telegrams from the front is anxiously awaited both in Calcutta and in London.

"TURKEY."

"The Story of the Nations: Turkey." By Stanley Lane-Poole. (Fisher Unwin.) Scrappy though it be, as a short history of the Turks, this volume fills a vacant place in the library. It certainly does what it essays to do. And that, as the writer in his preface announces, "is to draw the main outlines of Turkish history in bold strokes, and thus try to leave a connected impression on the reader's mind." Mr. Poole's task has been no easy one, even though, in travelling over the ground, he has had such reliable guides as Von Hammer and De La Jonquière. Of all histories that of Turkey is perhaps the most confused and the most horrible. It is literally one long tale of lust and blood. Mr. Poole, in the three hundred odd pages allotted to him, has managed to make it clearer and cleaner. He gives his readers no dreadful details; and he is careful to keep the atrocities out of sight. Why is this, unless his book has been prepared for a delicately nurtured drawing-room public, or else to please the critical Turks themselves? The chapter on Suleiman the Magnificent is entertaining enough, though no one is likely to believe that he had a "fine moral nature." We know that he was both cruel and voluptuous. Why did he get rid of his fellow-councillor and most familiar friend Ibrahim, the Grand Vezir? It was hardly very moral of him to kill his firstborn son, Mustapha. In fact, we might say that cruel and voluptuous are adjectives which fit all the sultans, from Selim, the man of letters, who wrote sweet poems in Persian and looked on coldly at the throttling of his five orphan nephews, to Abd-ul-Aziz, the traveller and man of culture, who kept wild tigers that he fed with the flesh of Christian boys. In alluding to Abd-ul-Aziz, Mr. Poole says that "how he came by his death is a matter of doubt." We think that there is no doubt whatever that he was murdered in the Dolma-Baghtché Palace by strangling and blood-letting. Turks to day point out the room in which the deed was done. There is an agreeable and interesting chapter on "Ottoman Literature" in this volume, for which we have to thank Mr. E. J. W. Gibb, a recognized authority on the subject. But we think that in a popular book like this the spelling of many of the Turkish names is affected, pedantic, and occasionally false. "Chawush" is surely no improvement upon "Tchaouch"; and "Prince Jem," though correct, is almost comic. The book contains many illustrations. Most of them are distressingly poor; and the "index" is simply a contemptible list of proper names, "Byron," "Büyükderé," and so forth. But in this catalogue we shall not find Sultan Osman, the Grand Turk, "Prior of the Earthly Paradise," &c.; nor will it refer us to any account of his murder by a slave, of which Howel, in his "Familiar Letters," gives such an impressive recital.

The death is announced, at Scarborough, of the Rev. W. Flavell Hurndall, M.A., Ph.D., a well-known minister of the Congregational body. The deceased, who was [illegible] spoke in 1839, was ordained in 1857. He was a graduate of London University. He held pastorates at Mill Hill, Rickmansworth, and Little Lamp[illegible]on. His son, the Rev. W. E. Hurndall, M.A., of Bow, is well known for his labours in the East of London.

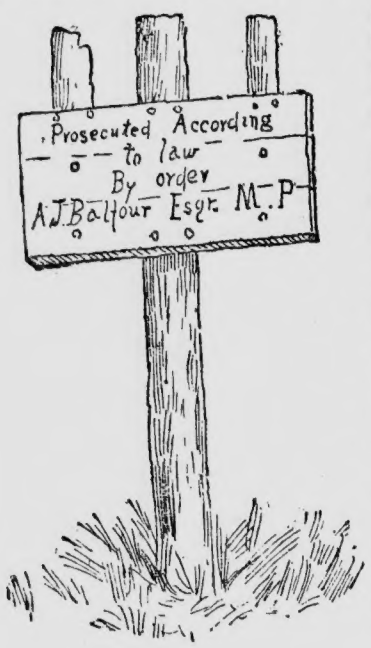
OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The *Daily News* telegrams from Calcutta announcing that the last effort made by us to avert the war between India and Tibet has failed is very unwelcome reading. The Tibetans insist upon the evacuation of Gnatong, where Colonel Graham is holding the pass with a force of 2,300 men of all arms. As we can hardly retire under menace, we seem doomed to a profitless and dangerous campaign. We tell the story of this latest of our Indian wars at length in another column, and a very unsatisfactory story it is. But how to get out of it without absolutely turning tail and bolting back to Darjeeling we do not at present see. A judicious Envoy who could restore confidence in the minds of the Lamas might save us, but we fear that even he could not avert the battle which may be raging even as these lines are being written.

"I am for peace and an amicable settlement of the Fisheries question," President Cleveland seems to say in effect in his new Message, "but if you are for reprisals and hostility, then let us go in for retaliation hot and strong." That is the substance of his Message demanding power to terminate the privilege of free transit across American territory hitherto enjoyed by Canadian goods in bond. As for fresh legislation to enforce the same treatment for Canadian commerce on American lakes and rivers as that enforced on American commerce on Canadian lakes and rivers, that is an affair for to-morrow or the day after. The suspension of free transit is more serious, because less remote. But we must wait for a day or two to see what is the real significance of the Message. On the face of it it looks ugly.

Boycotting is a heinous crime in Ireland, and to incite to boycott has led to the imprisonment of many a good patriot. But in London the very men who are dealing out pains and penalties against boycotting in Ireland eagerly advocate the boycotting of the Irish Exhibition, because, forsooth, one of the bands engaged objects to play the National Anthem. The letters and articles in the *Standard* and the *Times* on this subject are a curious commentary upon their sacred zeal against boycotting in Ireland. We congratulate the Exhibition upon the advertisement which it has received. It must now be a point of honour with all good Liberals to patronize the Exhibition which our Unionists are trying to crush.

"It may be interesting to your readers," writes a correspondent, "to know that on some land owned by Mr. Balfour at the summit of Hindhead Common, the wildest of the Surrey hills, there is erected a notice board which is a model production of Balfourism and coercion. Owing apparently, to the loss of an upper panel with the first line of the notice, the board has a highly minatory aspect, stringent coercive measures being threatened against some persons unnamed, and for offences which are not stated. It conjures up in the mind of the wayfarer a gloomy vision of Mr. Balfour, aided perhaps by Mr. Cecil Roche, holding a secret court of inquiry at the top of Hindhead, and passing sentences 'according to law' on the luckless delinquents (whoever they may be) who have offended against his mysterious mandates. In strong contrast to Mr. Balfour's terrific notice-board is the mildness of the one erected by Professor Tyndall on his adjoining estate. Not only does he not forbid the picking of bilberries on his grounds, but he positively invites an entry. 'Berries,' he proclaims, 'may be gathered, but without damage to the heather. Please enter by the gates. The berries on this small piece are reserved.—J. T.'



The modesty and self-abnegation of the Professor's method of dealing with the public may be confidently recommended to the attention of other local landlords; for even Home Rulers would apparently be admitted to take their share of the Unionist Professor's bilberries, provided only that they pay due regard to the limitations specified."

We mentioned a few days ago the plaque fever which is now raging in Paris, and lamented how very slightly it affects our authorities at home. Not a tenth of the houses in London in which world-famed men have lived or written or died have been marked out by the distinguishing tablet; and many of them have been pulled down, and the secret of their greatness has been lost with them. Happily, one which was in jeopardy has been spared. Many of the houses forming the west side of Hollis-street have been pulled down. The gaps are visible, though they are not likely to remain so long. One house stands curiously erect with a vacant space at either side. On the front it bears a circular blue plaque announcing that it was the birthplace of Lord Byron. It is possible that we owe its preservation to this recording tablet.

The passion in the present day for incessant speechifying is breaking out in a new place. It is beginning to be assumed—in the press and on the platform—that silence on the part of any public man, even for the shortest interval, is evidence of his conversion to the other side. Lord Hartington, for instance, has not lately made any speeches; whereupon the rumour is promptly set flying that the Unionist leader is wobbling. So again, Lord Spencer has been holding his tongue; and it is so confidently assumed thereupon that he is wavering that Lord Cross yesterday spoke of him as "silenced," and "never able to open his mouth" for Home Rule again. This is really intolerable. If no man is to be credited with a belief unless he proclaims it from the housetop every day all the year round, we shall all be condemned to a chronic state of Babel and Boredom.

As for Lord Cross's particular instance, the following parallel passages will suffice :—

LORD CROSS'S SPEECH.	LORD SPENCER'S LETTER.
But there was one of their opponents whom they would not hear again this year. Lord Spencer, who last year spoke as strongly, boldly, and rashly as any of them, would not be heard again, as his assertions had been contradicted in the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Spencer, who was sitting there, answered never a word. Lord Spencer was silenced, and he never again could open his mouth on this question.	I have no hesitation in giving an unqualified denial to the suggestion that I have any misgivings as to the tone which I have adopted in supporting the policy of Home Rule. I should have been ready to vindicate my opinions if the debate on the Duke of Argyll's motion had gone on, and, indeed, I had not many days before made a speech of some length in answer to a challenge of Lord Camperdown, which I do not think any one will say showed any indications on my part of a desire to avoid discussion in the House of Lords.

Why did Lord Cross prophesy when he didn't know? It is "the most gratuitous form of error;" and surely he might have trusted himself to make enough blunders without it.

For instance, was he not going to characterise Mr. Gladstone's accusation of false pretences against the present majority as "the most unjustifiable and untruthful statement ever made." If this be so, will Lord Cross kindly explain what he meant by asserting so positively in his election address of 1886 that Mr. Gladstone was guilty of "wilful misinterpretation" in declaring that Lord Salisbury had no alternative policy save coercion? If Mr. Gladstone "misinterpreted" in 1886, then he must be perfectly correct now, for Lord Cross himself was elected on the assurance that his policy was not going to be what, in fact, it has been. "When in doubt abuse Gladstone" is a good working order for Tory speakers; but it should be carried out with some show of reason. It does not do to abuse the poor man on contradictory grounds.

"Another misleading statement of Mr. Gladstone," continued Lord Cross, "was that the Government had made new crimes in Ireland. They had done nothing of the kind." Then what did Mr. Baron Dowse mean by declaring from the bench the other day that they *had*? If the judges who administer the Crimes Act are not qualified to speak on the subject, who are?

The strikes of the fishermen in the little German watering-places on the shores of the Baltic are only another sign of the advance of civilization. Ten years ago a stranger from Berlin or from any other part beyond the next market town was regarded as a being from another world in the primitive little villages, the inhabitants of which found a meagre living on the blue waters of the Baltic. Since then things have changed. The German "Stadter" has found out that he and his children want sea-air, and the fisherman has been equally quick to see that if the "gentry" want sea-air, he wants better pay for supplying it by putting his boats and muscles at their disposal. The fight between the natives and the visitors has been going on for some years; and the former, having become acquainted with the ways of the world, since the world has come to his village, has now entered on the regulation strike, and is manfully holding out against the police regulations which hitherto settled the fee of the boatman, in spite of several arrests which have been made in order to compel the men to give in.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is getting tired, it would seem, of the House of Commons. Out of 276 divisions last session, he voted in 38 only. Even Mr. Gladstone, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, voted nearly

twice as often. The society of the "gentlemen [and gentlewomen] of England" is proving too attractive, we fear, for Mr. Chamberlain. Perhaps the Birmingham electors will take the hint next time, and set their Joseph free to climb the social ladder unhampered by even the semblance of "parliamentary duties."

ON TOUR.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. EDWARD TERRY.

PREDICTIONS of the impending doom of the touring system have recently been rife in many quarters of stage land. We have been told that it is merely a makeshift of a transitionary period, and that, in the interests of the public and the profession alike, there must be a restoration of something like the old touring system. To the lay mind there appears to be a great deal to be said on both sides of the question, and with a view of hearing both the pros and the cons. we applied to Mr. Edward Terry, who, as director of the bijou theatre to which he gives his name, has become a fixed luminary in the theatrical firmament of the metropolis. Mr. Terry served his apprenticeship under the stock system, and before settling in London he was touring for nearly twelve years. We found him one afternoon in his quiet snuggery at the theatre, rejoicing in the good fortunes of his management, and reflecting the cheery spirits of "Sweet Lavender."

GOOD FOR THE PUBLIC.

"Yes," Mr. Terry began, "there is a good deal of truth in what is being said about the touring system. But as for its downfall being at hand, that is nonsense. It would be impossible to return to the stock system. The provincial public have acquired a liking for London successes, and how could that be satisfied with stock companies? Of course at one time stars would go into the provinces with London pieces. I remember Toole and others coming down to the theatre where I was in a stock company. The stage manager would come a day or two in advance, and we would rehearse and rehearse until the arrival of the star. But there were not the spectacular pieces then, and it would now be impossible for one or two London actors to get up a production with a local company after their arrival on the Monday morning. Besides, the London manager is master of the situation; he as a rule owns the copyright, and he will naturally reap profits from a company of his own. I know when I first went on tour with burlesque I found myself compelled to abandon the stock system. Of course, in small towns it might flourish, where the people are not so exacting in their tastes, and are glad of seeing a dramatic performance of any kind. But in large towns the touring system has so cultivated and educated the public taste that a return to the stock would be out of the question. There can be no doubt that the provincial public gain immensely by the change. Under the touring system they are practically sure of the opportunity of seeing everything that Londoners have found worth seeing."

BAD FOR THE PLAYERS.

"But what about the players, Mr. Terry?" "Ah, that is a different thing. The young actor has, of course, no such training school now as he had under the old order of things. Whatever success I have gained I largely attribute to the hard work I did as a member of a stock company, when, for instance, I worked at the Woolwich Theatre nearly fourteen hours a day for eighteen shillings a week. What the actor of the future, who will have known only the touring system, will be like, I cannot tell."

"But can no alternative be found that will combine the advantages of the old and the new systems?"

"I have often tried to think of one, but without success. Of course there are touring companies—the one I had, for instance—that play a number of pieces in the course of the year, and to that extent they do provide dramatic training. But they are the exceptions. The bulk of the touring companies, as you know, play one piece as long as it will run, and merely give a parrot-like imitation of the characters as they saw them played from the stalls of a London house."

THE £ S. D. OF THE QUESTION.

"From a pecuniary point of view," Mr. Terry continued, "the advantages of the touring system cannot be gainsaid. It has helped to effect a great change in the status of the actor. Since its introduction there has been a revolution in salaries. I remember leaving a stock company to take the leading comedian's place at a London house for a salary of three pounds. Now thirty would be expected. Of course it is true, to a certain extent, that the profession is getting overcrowded owing to the ease with which young people can go on the stage. But then you must remember that theatres have greatly multiplied, both in London and the provinces. In towns which at one time were only visited by booths there is now a handsome theatre. There is not nearly so much responsibility now in running a provincial theatre as when a regular company had to be paid week by week. Then consider the miserable houses they often had to play to. Macready, I believe, once played to a house of 36*s.*, and very often not more than three or four pounds were taken." After some further conversation on this point, Mr. Terry showed us two engravings of the old Richmond Theatre, which were framed in the oak of the room in which Kean died. The plain, primitive style of the house illustrated, he said, the condition of things which obtained under the stock system.

BLACK SHEEP AMONG MANAGERS.

There was really one serious evil, however, Mr. Terry admitted, which had grown up with the touring system. "I mean the bogus manager," he said, "a scoundrel who lives on the life-blood of the actors and actresses he inveigles into engagements. The provincial theatres could stop his swindles to-morrow if they chose. But, you see, if they can't get good companies they have to put up with bad. The rent is going on just the same: the management can't afford to close the theatre, and so that they get something from a percentage of the receipts the majority of them don't care a straw about the character of the manager to whom they let the house."

RUNNING A THEATRE LIKE A GROCER'S SHOP.

"Does not the touring system, moreover, cause theatres to fall into the hands of men who do not understand the business?"

"Oh, yes, there are plenty of men who run a theatre as they would a grocer's shop. You see, they imagine it requires so little management; all they have to do is to engage the companies and advertise. But such men are sometimes very successful. Under the old system, there were lessees quite as ignorant of stage matters. Have you heard that story of an East-end Theatre, when an actor who was playing Seyton was fined half-a-crown by his manager because he did not enter until Macbeth had called him three times? And I once knew a manager who, when it was proposed to produce Hamlet, inquired, 'What sort of play is this 'ere Hamlet?'"

ART NOTES.

I hear that Mr. Keeley Halswelle will paint all the scenery for Mr. Irving's revival of "Macbeth." That Mr. Halswelle will provide a series of charming pictures is not to be doubted, and his début as a scene painter is looked forward to with interest. He is I believe the first distinguished English painter of easel pictures who has turned scene-painter, having reversed the usual order of things. De Loutherburg, Stanfield, David Roberts, Leitch, and many others regarded scenery as their Alma Mater, but cut the leading strings as soon as they were able. One of the best known of London scene-painters—and London scene-painters are acknowledged abroad to be the best in the world—tells me that, "judging from the character and quality of Halswelle's pictures, he ought to make a very good stage painter."

* * * * *

The committee of the Holl memorial movement is daily extending its proportions. The Dean of St. Paul's assented with alacrity to the erection of a tablet in the crypt, in immediate proximity to Sir Joshua Reynolds's grave. Apropos of the late Frank Holl, I understand that a forthcoming number of the *Magazine of Art* will contain an engraving of the autograph portrait of the artist, painted in 1885, for Mrs. Alexander Macdonald, of Kepplestone—a canvas of the existence of which artists generally have been unaware.

* * * * *

Concerning the projected exhibition of Mr. Holl's works at the Royal Academy "Old Masters," it is said that Room VI. will be hung exclusively with works of the deceased artist. The sub-committee, presided over by Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., is especially anxious to secure for exhibition the genre and subject pictures in oil, the whereabouts of which are not precisely known. Owners and well-informed persons in this respect would be rendering a service to the memory of poor Holl by communicating to the committee any indications that may be useful.

* * * * *

A movement in the direction of true art education has been started by Mr. King, the editor of the *Richmond and Twickenham Times*. His idea is to engraft a love of art into the minds of boys and girls while at school, instead of rendering the idea of art odious to them by the "dull and dreary driving" of lead-pencil copies. This desirable object, which can only be secured by the co-operation of school masters and mistresses, is to be attained by taking the pupils to the public galleries and showing them what pictures are beautiful or otherwise, and why they are beautiful or otherwise, both in respect of subject, composition, and technique; while comparisons between different pictures are to be instituted, so that deductions may be drawn. Nature too—"God's Picture Gallery"—is to be examined, under the direction of instructors with a true sympathy with landscape, when not only its natural beauties will be pointed out, but also how the rules of pictorial composition must be applied if the results upon canvas are to be satisfactory. Upon the committee are the names, among others, of Mr. Holman Hunt, Sir James Linton, Mr. Louis Fagan, Mr. G. Haité, the Rev. J. W. Horsley, Mr. Ernest Radford, and Mr. William Morris. Many more names of the first importance in the art world are included among the list of "sympathizers."

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I hear that an unknown essay by Flaxman on art education, written in the form of a letter to the President and Council of the Royal Academy, has recently come into the possession of the editor of the *Magazine of Art*, and will shortly appear in the pages of that magazine. Its tendency is to uphold Rome as the only possible University of the Arts, where every student *must* study who desires to achieve the highest things in art.

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The net result of the Royal Academy exhibition just closed is as follows:—Works exhibited:—By members, 177; by outsiders, 1,900. Total sent in by outsiders, 9,385. Total number exhibited, 2,077—an increase of 131 on 1887. Greatest number of visitors on any one day—7,777 on May 7, the opening day. The largest *evening* attendance (on August 1) was 2,351. The Bank Holiday attendance was 1,743 more than last year. Total number of visitors during the exhibition 356,118; an increase of 48,955 on 1887 (the "Reform of the Royal Academy" year). Total number of season tickets, 1,727. Number of catalogues sold, 111,172; an increase of 10,148 on last year. These catalogues represent a sum of £5,578 18*s.* 6*d.* The total revenue of the exhibition from all sources was £23,346 0*s.* 6*d.*, an increase of £2,746 17*s.* on last year. Only 284 works were sold, four of them being bought under the Chantrey bequest (amounting to £3,450). The rest fetched £18,059, or an average price of £64 9*s.* This total shows an increase on last year of £6,319 9*s.* 6*d.*

A. B. C.

DISHES FOR THE GAME SEASON.

ROAST PARTRIDGES.—When the birds have hung sufficiently long, pluck, singe, and draw them; wipe them thoroughly clean inside and out, and cut off the heads, leaving enough skin on the necks to skewer them firmly. Draw the legs close to the breast, pass the trussing needle and fine string through the pinions and the middle joints of the thighs, and tie the legs. To give the birds a nice plump appearance, pass the needle through the back, just below the thighs, then again through the body and legs, and tie the strings securely. If it is preferred to leave the heads on, they should be twisted round and turned under the wing, with the bill laid on the breast. Put the birds down before a clear, hot fire; baste liberally with butter, and a few minutes previous to taking them up dredge them freely with flour in order to make them a lovely brown. Serve the partridges on either a bed of browned crumbs, or slices of hot buttered toast. Garnish the dish with fresh water-cresses, and send brown gravy and bread sauce to table as accompaniments. In Germany a vine leaf is generally placed on the breast of each bird, and a few thin slices of fat bacon tied over, previous to roasting.

GROUSE OR PARTRIDGE PUDDING.—Game cooked in the following manner preserves its rich, full flavour almost better than in any other form. Pluck, singe, and draw the requisite number of well-hung young birds, and cut them up into small neat joints. Sprinkle these with salt and pepper, and dust them lightly over with sifted flour. Line a well-buttered pudding-basin of the size required with rich suet pastry rolled out half an inch thick, and lay at the bottom a thin slice of tender rump steak; upon this place a layer of chopped mushrooms, then a layer of the game neatly arranged. Repeat in this manner until the pudding is sufficiently full, then pour over a teacupful of good gravy, and cover with a lid of the pastry rolled out rather thinner than the lining. Moisten the edges, press them firmly together, and tie a strong pudding cloth over the top, securing it with string just under the rim of the basin. The cloth should be wrung out of boiling water and slightly floured previous to its being placed over the pudding. Gather up the four corners into a firm knot at the top and plunge the pudding into plenty of fast-boiling water. Keep it boiling hard for three or four hours according to size, then let it stand a minute before removing the cloth. The best method of serving this pudding is to send it to table in the basin with a neatly folded napkin pinned round about and placed upon a hot dish; should this style, however, be considered objectionable, the pudding may be turned out; it must be remembered, though, that both care and dexterity are necessary in order to perform this feat successfully as there is a danger of the pudding bursting, which gives a very unsightly appearance to the dish. A little more boiling gravy must be ready to pour into the pudding as soon as it is cut.

CURRIED GAME.—Take as many young birds as are likely to be required and divide them into small neat joints. Fry these in butter until nicely browned, then drain them carefully from the fat. Score the joints in three or four places, rub a little curry powder into each incision, and squeeze over a few drops of lemon juice. Place the game, when thus prepared, in a sauce-pan with about a breakfast cupful of good brown gravy and a handful of button mushrooms, chopped small. Simmer gently for half an hour, then arrange the joints neatly in the centre of a hot dish. If necessary thicken the gravy with a little brown roux, pour it over the meat, and garnish with a wall of rice round about.

GAME IN JELLY.—This forms a most attractive-looking dish, suitable for breakfast or luncheon. Pour a little clear aspic jelly at the bottom of a plain pretty mould and allow it to stiffen, then arrange, alternately and with taste, small, neatly cut pieces of cold cooked game and lean pink ham, slices of hard-boiled eggs, and tiny sprigs of fresh green parsley. Do not crowd the ingredients, but leave plenty of room for the jelly to flow freely between. Fill up the mould with jelly, and set it in a cool place to stand over night. Before serving, immerse the mould for a minute in hot water to make it turn out more easily. Garnish with a border of fresh parsley.

GAME SALAD.—Roast a couple of birds in the usual manner, and when cold cut them up into neat joints. Sprinkle these well with salt and cayenne, and lay them in a bowl with a marinade prepared as follows:—Mix together a tablespoonful of finely-minced parsley, a teaspoonful each of chopped tarragon and minced onion, two tablespoonfuls each of good stock and tarragon vinegar, and four tablespoonfuls of salad oil. Let the grouse lie in this for two hours, then drain the pieces, and arrange them tastefully on a bed of crisp, dry lettuce, finely shred. Pour the seasoned mixture in which the grouse were soaked over all, and ornament the dish prettily with curled celery, sprigs of parsley, and hard-boiled eggs cut in quarters. Sprinkle a little roughly chopped aspic jelly over the top, and serve.

PARTRIDGES A LA BEARNAISE.—Pluck, and draw a brace of partridges, or grouse, and truss as for boiling. Put them into a stewpan with two tablespoonfuls of salad oil and a clove of garlic, and turn them about over a clear fire until they are lightly browned all over, then pour off all the grease. Add a small teacupful of good brown stock, three tablespoonfuls of preserved tomatoes, a seasoning of salt, and sufficient cayenne to season rather highly. Simmer all gently together until the birds are done enough, then place them neatly on a hot dish, pour the sauce over, and serve.

GAME PANADA (FOR INVALIDS).—After being properly prepared, boil a fine young bird until it is three parts cooked; then remove the skin, pick all the flesh from the bones, and pound it in a mortar with a little of the liquid in which it was boiled, three tablespoonfuls of finely sifted bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of grated lemon rind, a sufficient seasoning of salt, and a grating of nutmeg. When pounded to a perfectly smooth paste, put the mixture into a saucepan with a little more of the liquid, and let it simmer gently for ten minutes. When finished, the panada should be slightly thicker than good cream. It will keep quite fresh and sweet for three or four days, and can be heated, a few spoonfuls at a time, and served poured over a slice of nice crisp, hot toast; or in a very tiny dish with sippets of toast inserted round about. Nothing more quickly destroys the capricious appetite of an invalid than having a large dish of anything, no matter how dainty, set before them; they require to eat often, but only a very little at a time.

At Home and Abroad.

It is officially announced at Brussels that the forces of the Congo State have again taken possession of the Stanley Falls station.

The Inland Navigation Congress held its final sitting at Frankfort-on-the-Main yesterday. The next congress will met at Manchester in 1890.

It is officially announced that the proceedings of the Parnell Commission will be public.

The Ameer of Afghanistan having asked that a British official might be sent to confer with him the Indian Government has sent Mr. H. M. Durand to Cabul.

The Russian Reserves of the year 1878 are being called out, whether for exercise only it is impossible to say. It is believed that they will remain with the colours for an indefinite period.

Great agitation exists again among the workmen of the industrial districts of Central Belgium. New strikes and a provocation to a general strike are apprehended.

The Shoeburyness Artillery Volunteer competitions were brought to a close yesterday, and after the men had been inspected, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of the Commandant of the School of Gunnery, distributed the prizes.

It has been decided that the terms of payment for cadets at the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College who are the sons of private gentlemen shall be £150 a year, instead of £125, as heretofore.

Admiral Krantz, the French Minister of Marine, has given orders for the immediate equipment of eight ironclads held in reserve at Toulon. The measure is said to be connected with a fresh experimental mobilization of the fleet.

A Belgian anti-slavery society has been definitively constituted for the special purpose of the suppression of the slave trade in the Congo State. The society, although national, co-operates with other similar societies and with African missionaries.

At a political banquet given at Laon last evening, M. Waddington, French Ambassador to Great Britain, proposed the toast of President Carnot, and in his speech said that England would take a large share in the Paris Exhibition, which was the best proof that France was sincerely desirous of peace.

In order to prevent another discharge of shipwrights from Sheerness Dockyard, the Admiralty have issued instructions for two new fast first-class gunboats to be built there, in addition to the programme laid down at the commencement of the financial year.

Earl Spencer, having had his attention called to a report that his views on Home Rule were undergoing alteration, has given an unqualified denial to the rumour, and says, "I am convinced that Home Rule is the only method by which we can give good government to Ireland."

The steamship *Main* reported in New York that on Sunday evening she passed the *Umbria*, leading the *City of New York* by eighty miles. The *Falls of Hallidale*, laden with iron, which had been almost given up, has arrived in New York after a voyage of 168 days from Calcutta.

Colour-Sergeant Moore, of Reading, yesterday, in shooting for the corps challenge cup, for which the conditions are the same as in the first stage of the Queen's Prize, made 33 at 200 yards, 35 at 500 and 600 yards, total 103 out of a possible 105, finishing up with 17 bullseyes. This beats M'Vittie's famous 102.

The strike of the colliers at Ebbw Vale still continues, masters and men being equally determined not to yield. The horses are being raised out of the pits, while orders for the colliery are sent elsewhere. Workmen are leaving the district by scores.

At Port Arthur, the great arsenal in North China, a serious accident took place recently, by which several members of the French Commercial Mission were injured. The house belonging to M. Thevenet, the head of the mission, collapsed while that gentleman was entertaining some of his colleagues at dinner. Mdme. Thevenet and two gentlemen suffered grave injuries.

Disturbances have broken out in Western Shantung, the causes of which are at present obscure. This district suffered severely twenty years ago in the Nien-fei rebellion, and according to one account the people became alarmed at the mutiny of some soldiers who were left without pay, and fled to the walled cities, creating much confusion.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has not yet quite recovered from the effects of a severe cold contracted by him about a week ago. During the first three days of this week he performed his usual ministerial functions, and last evening he was able to officiate and deliver his ordinary Thursday discourse at the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

Lord Cross yesterday addressed a large gathering of the Primrose League in Ragley Park, Warwickshire. He dwelt chiefly on Mr. Gladstone's recent speech at Hawarden, and alleged that he had used dangerous words, palliating the use of weapons which the Irish people had used and might use again in the pursuit of their ends.

The Austrian army manœuvres are to be held in the following order:—Those of the 8th Army Corps at Pisek, Bohemia, on September 3 and 4; those of the 2nd Corps at Wiselburg, Lower Austria, on September 6 and 7; those of the 3rd Corps at Windisch Feistritz, in Styria, on September 11 and 12; and those of the 13th Corps in Hungary, on September 13 and 14.

Christina Fisher, aged sixteen, and her sister Harriet, aged thirteen, were charged at the Marylebone police-court yesterday with stealing 1*s.* at a post-office in Belsize Park-terrace, Hampstead, and another 1*s.* from the Swiss Cottage post-office, by "ringing the changes." They admitted the charge, and cried bitterly on being remanded.

The Press Association learns that the French Government is the only sugar-producing Power which throws any obstacle in the way of signing the Treaty, the draft of which was recently adopted by the Plenipotentiaries. It is understood that if France continues to maintain an independent attitude on Tuesday next, when the Conference again meets, all the other countries will sign the Treaty, leaving France to take single action.

Caroline Burry, cowkeeper, was summoned at the Westminster police-court yesterday for a breach of the regulations for enforcing cleanliness in cowsheds and dairies. The local inspector described the filthy condition in which he found the cowshed, and stated that the defendant, who had the privilege of keeping cows and selling milk in St. James's Park, had frequently been cautioned. She was fined 5*s.* and costs.

At a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates yesterday, Colonel Sir Francis Morley presiding, it was resolved to appoint a committee to consider and report upon the constitution and boundaries of the electoral divisions of the county to be formed for the election of county councillors under the Local Government Act, and as to the needful provisions for making arrangements with the provisional council for carrying the Act into effect.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

A RETALIATORY POLICY FOR CANADA.

President Cleveland (says the New York correspondent of the *Standard*) has sent to Congress to-day a vigorous Message. It commences with a reference to the "vexatious interferences" with American commerce, which he sought to end by diplomatic methods. But the Senate had declined to co-operate with him by rejecting the result of his efforts, without evincing any disposition either to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident intention that no negotiation should at present be concluded. He is therefore obliged to consider a policy of retaliation, which he considers should be, above all things, thorough and vigorous, and such as will be calculated to inflict most damage upon those "who have injured us, with least harm to ourselves." He therefore solicits two further grants of power, although he will not hesitate, upon occasion, to enforce the powers already conferred upon him. The first relates to the privilege of transit in bond, duty free, across the United States territory of Canadian exports and imports. The President estimates that within six years 270,000,000 dols. worth of goods liable to duty under the United States tariff have thus been carried to and from Canada, consisting largely of articles carried in British bottoms between Great Britain and her colony. This privilege of free transit was made reciprocal by the 29th Article of the Treaty of 1871, but in 1886 Canada withdrew it as regards fish caught by Americans and which they wished to send across the Dominion to the American markets. President Cleveland recommends immediate legislation empowering him to suspend this privilege of free transit.

The President next considers whether Congress is free to suspend this privilege, and he concludes that it is, for the following reasons :—In the first place, he quotes the opinions of the joint High Commissioners to show that they thought the fisheries and the transit privileges were reciprocal ; secondly, the law for enforcing the provisions of the Treaty of 1871 sustains this view ; and, thirdly, the transit privileges became terminable upon the suspension of the treaty in 1885. The President bases his course, not upon the violation of the treaty, but upon the conduct of the Canadians in harassing American fishermen.

President Cleveland next discusses the question of the Lake and Canal navigation. American public works are, he says, free to Canadians ; but every canal and lock in the Dominion of Canada demands tolls from Americans. Moreover, the Canadians violate their agreement that Americans and Canadians shall be subject to equal tolls, by paying rebates upon traffic sent to Canadian ports, which is refused to traffic sent to American markets, thus increasing by many times the tolls charged to Americans. He recommends the laying of similar burdens upon Canadian commerce over the American lakes, rivers, and canals by legislation which will empower and enforce an exact reciprocity of treatment. He concludes with the remark that the Government does only half its duty when it merely protects its citizens at home, and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and over-reaching disposition of other nations. He hopes that the policy he recommends will be enforced calmly and firmly, without the display of any feeling of partnership.

THE GREAT VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAPAN.

TERRIBLE SCENES OF DESTRUCTION AND DEATH.

Further details have now reached Yokohama of the eruption of Bandai-sau, and these show that the first accounts were by no means exaggerated, and a correspondent of the *Daily News* there, writing on July 23, says:—The rumbling and trembling of the earth have now stopped, but the mountain still belches forth smoke, and there are evidences that mighty subterranean forces are still at work. The place where the disaster occurred has been and is greatly changing, mountains having risen where there were none before, and large lakes appearing where once there were only rice-fields. This being so, it is with the greatest difficulty that guides can be procured, as none can tell where a road now leads and how far it is passable. Landmarks are obliterated, and villages which but a week ago nestled among the rich and plentiful vegetation of the mountain-side are now beneath twenty feet of ash and cinders. The wounded are receiving treatment in the school-house at Inawashiro, but their condition is terrible. Some have fractured skulls, the majority broken limbs, while others are fearfully burned.

Five villages have been totally buried. The state of the bodies recovered resembles the appearance of victims of a huge boiler explosion. Many are cut to pieces, and others are parboiled, so that it is difficult to distinguish sex. But the most ghastly sights which met the eye of the helpers were bodies dangling on the branches of blackened and charred trees. Thrown into the air by the awful violence of the eruption, their descent had in many cases been arrested by the trees, and there the victims hung, their bodies exposed to the cruel and well-nigh ceaseless rain of red-hot cinders and burning ashes. From appearances death speedily relieved them from their agony ; yet, short as the time was, their sufferings must have been past belief. In other places flesh hangs from the branches of the trees as paper from London telegraph wires.

In one case a woman fled from the eruption with her child upon her back. As she pushed on, urged by her frenzied fear, and now and again stumbling over some cruel boulder which lay in her path, obscured from view by the blinding, burning hail, a large, red-hot stone fell upon the infant's head, killing the little one and deluging the mother in her child's blood. She, however, escaped, and continued on till she reached Wakamutsu, where she fell exhausted, with the mangled remains of her child still tied on her back. No report has been received as to any foreigners having been within the fatal region at the time of the occurrence.

A TERRIBLE PLOT IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

The *Russian Official Messenger* publishes the following letter from Kuldja :—"According to news just received here there recently occurred at Urumtsi an affair which almost cost Liu Tsin Tan, the Governor of the New Dominion, his life. The soldiers, who had not received any pay for more than six months, and who were not allowed to address their complaints to the Governor direct, determined to blow up the residence of the Commander-in-Chief. Eight soldiers, chosen by lot, were entrusted with this task. They laid a mine under the palace and charged it with 240lb. of powder. Only half an hour before the time for putting the plot into execution it was divulged by one of the conspirators, who warned Liu Tsin Tan of the danger which threatened him. The mine was immediately discovered and flooded with water. The guilty soldiers declared that not only the whole garrison of Urumtsi, but even many of the chief officers were implicated in the plot. A cruel punishment was promptly inflicted on the criminals, thirty soldiers being executed and one hundred placed under arrest pending sentence.

THE RESCUE OF AERONAUTS IN THE NORTH SEA

PARTICULARS OF A PERILOUS BALLOON VOYAGE.

The *Indépendance Belge* publishes further particulars relative to the ascent of the balloon of the Aerostatic Corps of Engineers, and of the rescue in the Channel of the aeronauts by the steamer *Warrior*. It was on Monday evening the ascent was made from the Artillery Grounds of Berchem, in Belgium, the car containing M. Toulet, Captain Mahauden, and Lieutenant Croy. Lieutenant Croy has given the following narrative of his voyage and rescue. He said that there was nothing when the ascent was made to lead to the supposition that the balloon would drift out to sea. Pilot balloons had been sent up, which at first took a northerly direction, and when they arrived at a great altitude turned to the west—that is to say, towards Germany. The balloon did not rise high in the first instance,. It passed over Antwerp at a height of two hundred mètres. It was very dark, and little could be discerned except the Scheldt, which was crossed twice. When over Walcheren Island the aeronauts made a mistake, and imagined they were going towards the west, when in reality they were drifting over the North Sea. It was then about half-past 2 A.M., the balloon being sufficiently low for the lights of the fishing boats to be perceived, and for the fishermen to be heard calling out to them that they were drifting to sea. Ballast was at once thrown out, with the hope that a favourable current might be met with at a greater altitude. At dawn, 5 A.M., the balloon descended once more, the car touching the water. As little ballast as was possible was then thrown out, so as to await the favourable moment of the appearance of a vessel to make their escape. At six o'clock a big fishing smack was made out, but though the men on board must have seen the balloon, it hove out of sight. The aeronauts began to despair, and by getting rid of the remainder of their ballast they rose to a height of two thousand metres.

Before that M. Toulet had made a sort of special anchor for the balloon consisting of a sailcloth tied to the end of a rope. At about seven o'clock the aeronauts caught sight of the smoke of a steamer coming from the north. Hope returned to them, and M. Toulet again opened the valves, and the balloon descended. This happened at about one thousand two hundred metres from Zierikzee. The steamer was advancing at full steam towards the spot where the balloon had fallen, and where it was floating in a collapsed state on a rather rough sea. The speed of the vessel was only nine miles an hour, and when a few hundred yards from the balloon a boat manned by four sailors was launched to rescue them. It was high time. The car had served to keep them afloat, but those who were in it were almost exhausted. Lieutenant Croy, the only one of the three passengers who could swim, had taken off his uniform and thrown it into the sea. Dressed only in his drawers, he was waiting to assist his companions. Captain Mahauden was so exhausted that he was almost in a fainting condition. M. Toulet himself, though accustomed to the emotions attending on ballooning, had begun to lose his presence of mind. Great precautions had to be taken in getting into the boat ; but this was safely accomplished and the aeronauts were landed at Dunkirk.

THE FRENCH ROYALISTS.

Yesterday being the fiftieth birthday of the Comte de Paris, the Royalists celebrated the event by a banquet at the Hotel Continental, Paris. There were a great many Monarchists present, the chief attraction being that the chair was taken by the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, who made a speech setting forth the aims and aspirations of Constitutional Monarchy. The gathering was very enthusiastic, and a numerously-signed address of congratulation and hope was sent to the Comte de Paris. There were over three hundred guests. The bust of the Comte de Paris was a conspicuous feature in the decorations of the banqueting hall.

EXPLOSION OF BOMBS IN PARIS.

Two mysterious bombs exploded yesterday in Paris. At the Place Voltaire a tramcar ran over a tin box and caused an explosion, but no one was hurt. The second explosion occurred in the basement of the Registry Office, situated No. 7, Rue Chenier. Two stoves of the house were blown out, and a piece of copper was found on the pavement. The police are inquiring into these mysterious affairs, but up to the present time they have not been able to discover any clue either to the object or the authors of the supposed intended outrages.

AN EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

The plan long cherished by Professor Neumayr, the Director of the German Marine Observatory in Hamburg, of sending a German expedition to investigate the physical, meteorological, and other phenomena of Antarctic regions, seems at length in a fair way of realization, the German Emperor having promised the use for the enterprise of various naval material belonging to the Imperial Government. The German-American, Mr. Henry Villard, the well-known builder of the North Pacific Railway, has nothing to do with the project itself, but is so much interested in it that he offers to contribute a considerable sum for its execution.

THE GERMANS BEATING THE BRITISH.

Again this year Mr. Enslie, the British Consul at Nagasaki, notes a great decrease in the British shipping, both in number of ships and tonnage, trading to that port. German shipping at Nagasaki is advancing by leaps and bounds. In 1880 216 British ships of 146,042 tons entered Nagasaki, against 24 German vessels of 12,082 tons ; during 1887 there were 207 British vessels of 289,769 tons, and 217 German of 162,383 tons. The percentage of tonnage increase during 1887, as compared with 1880, was British 98, and German 1,244 ; or British tonnage has doubled, while German has increased fourteenfold. The tonnage returns, Mr. Enslie explains, give a very inaccurate idea of the actual carrying trade, and one much too favourable to British shipping; for,while very many of the large British steamers only call at Nagasaki to receive or discharge small portions of their cargoes, the smaller German steamers nearly always have cargoes to the full extent of their tonnage.

THE GREAT STRIKE AT BELFAST.

The Belfast shipbuilding strike, or lock-out, has assumed no new phase. Last night, as on the two preceding evenings, workmen belonging to various sections of the shipbuilding trade left for England and Scotland ; but the great bulk of the 5000 men and boys out of employment continued to hang about the streets and docks, some of these showing no anxiety about the state of affairs, and boasting that they could do without work for months, while others manifested anxiety to arrive at an understanding with the employers. It is reported that the foremen of the several departments had a conference last evening, at which overtures were drawn up for presentation to the management of the firm. Much sympathy is felt for those who had no part whatever in the dispute, but who are sufferers from the strike.

NOTICE.

A Story of Modern Life, by Mr. Grant Allen, entitled "Dr. Palliser's Patient," commenced in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *on Monday last, and will run from day to day until completed on Tuesday, August 28.*

FOURTH EDITION.

THE ADVANCE OF THE TIBETANS.

AN IMPENDING BATTLE.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs, under date August 22, as follows:—The Rajah of Bhootan reports that his messengers to the Tibetans have returned with the assurance that the latter refuse to treat with us on any point except the retirement of our troops from Gnatong.

The Sikkim people have received information that the early advance of 15,000 Tibetans is contemplated.

No forward movement has, however, yet taken place.

THE DECCAN MINING CONCESSION.

BAD NEWS FOR MR. WATSON AND HIS FRIENDS.

We are enabled to state on the best authority that Mr. E. H. Pollard, the counsel to whom the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Deccan Mining scandal was submitted on behalf of the Nizam's representatives, has given his unqualified opinion that the concession was obtained by unlawful means, and that the Hyderabad Government are legally entitled to have it cancelled.

We understand that the Hyderabad authorities, in conjunction with the Imperial Government, are now considering what further steps shall be taken in view of Mr. Pollard's opinion. It is to be hoped that the India Office will exercise a little more care than it did when the matter previously came before the Secretary of State's Council.

A THOUSAND HOUSES BURNED DOWN.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

A great fire occurred at Orenburg yesterday, by which more than one thousand houses, inhabited for the most part by factory operatives, were burnt to the ground. Nearly 10,000 persons have been rendered homeless by the disaster.

Orenburg is a city of European Russia on the Ural, and is the capital of the province of the same name. Among its edifices are two cathedrals and a Tartar mosque. An extensive trade with Central Asia is carried on by its merchants. It possesses a museum and a military school, and on the opposite bank of the river there is a large bazaar.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MOBILIZATION OF THE TOULON SQUADRON.

TOULON, August 24 (eight A.M.)—The mobilization of the squadron, consisting of eight ironclads, four dispatch vessels, and a torpedo boat commenced at noon yesterday, and was completed this morning, when all the vessels assembled in the roads, where they are now awaiting orders to proceed to the general rendezvous at the Hyères Islands. Admiral Amet will there assume command.

A despatch from St. Tropez reports that several torpedo boats have sighted the squadron of evolution from Algiers. The ironclad *Courbet* has fired upon and destroyed several of the enemy's torpedo boats between the Gulf of Grimard and St. Tropez. The squadron afterwards sailed for St. Raphael, where the naval manœuvres commenced.

THE KING OF DENMARK'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, August 24.—The King of Denmark arrived here at half-past eight this morning, for Wiesbaden, and was officially received at the railway station by the commander of the garrison and General Vietinghoff, the divisional commander. His Majesty proceeded for Berlin a quarter of an hour later on a visit to the Emperor William.

GERMAN ANNEXATION IN WEST AFRICA.

ACCRA, August 24.—The Germans have occupied Addelar, situated on the north-east of Salagha, near the Dahoman territory. The occupying force consisted of black soldiers, Krooboys, and labourers, under the command of three white officers. The German flag was hoisted, and a fort built, the place being named Bismarckburg.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives empowering President Cleveland to defend American shipping according to the terms of the Presidential Message. The House has referred the latter to its Foreign Committee, with leave to report upon it at any time.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN PARIS.

LYONS, August 23.—The hat makers in this city have decided to go out on strike. All work will consequently be at a standstill from to-day.

EIGHTEEN PEOPLE KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Another shocking disaster reported to-day is the explosion yesterday of the boilers in a paper mill on an island, near Neenah, Wisconsin. Besides fifty hands, several hundred spectators were grouped about the building when the entire range of boilers burst. The structure was unroofed and the walls were hurled among the crowd, eighteen of whom were instantly killed, and seven fatally wounded, besides many minor casualties.

THE QUEEN IN GLASGOW.

The route along which the Queen passes in Glasgow to-day was again lined with spectators at an early hour. After visiting the University her Majesty proceeds to Queen Margaret College, where Sir Archibald Campbell, Grand Master of the Freemasons, presents her with an address. The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. William McOnie, who was formerly Lord Provost of the city.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MISS ENDICOTT.

A usually well-informed London correspondent revives the rumour of the marriage between Mr. Chamberlain and Miss Endicott. The event will, he says, take place in the course of next year.

RETIREMENT OF PREBENDARY BROOK.

Prebendary Brook, so long rector of Hackney, a son-in-law of the late Bishop of London, who has only just been instituted to the important vicarage of Almondbury, the holder of which has the patronage of eight livings, has resigned, from ill-health, and Sir John Ramsden has appointed the Rev. W. Foxley Norris, junior vicar of Shirburn, Oxfordshire, and chaplain to the Bishop of Wakefield, as his successor.

ANOTHER BALLOON PICKED UP AT SEA.

A large silk balloon, numbered VO 422, was picked up at sea by the Ice Company's smack *Boneta*, in latitude 54·30 longitude 6.40. The car contained some empty sandbags, a barometer, and clothes. In the pockets of the latter were sections of a map of the country around Paris. The balloon was taken to Grimsby.

COLLISION IN THE THAMES.

A serious collision occurred this morning at about three o'clock. As the steamship *New Hunston* was proceeding down the river, near Greenwich, she came into collision with the steam collier *Southmoor*, striking her on the starboard side about midships, doing such considerable damage to her that it is feared she will break in half. The *Southmoor* is now lying ashore at Cockle's Point.

ONE OF THE WORST OF THE CENTURY.

To-day's Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* gives the opinion of one of the highest authorities, and says the general outlook as to the European wheat crops is an extremely gloomy one throughout the whole of western Europe. The climatic influences of the summer have been wholly adverse. Especially has this been the case in England. It is estimated by competent judges that the English wheat harvest will prove one of the worst of the century.

SAD END OF A CRIMEAN VETERAN.

Mr. Langham held an inquest at Barnet last night on the body of Young Graves, which was found under a haystack in the neighbourhood on Monday. Deceased lived at Toft, Cambridgeshire, and was a discharged soldier, having served through the Indian Mutiny and Crimean War. He recently had £400 left to him, but had spent it all, and in July he left home to look for work. Death, it was stated, was probably due to consumption, accelerated by exposure.

COAL AND WINE DUES ACCOUNTS.

The annual accounts of the Chamberlain of the City of London relating to the coal and wine dues, Blackfriars Bridge, police, &c., are published this morning. The gross amount of duty on coals brought into the Port of London was £176,367; brought by railway conveyance, £220,045; by inland navigation, £418, and by road traffic, £586, total coal duty, £397,418; wine duty in the Port of London, £9,573: grand total, £406,991. Of this £328,798 was paid into the bank to the credit of the Metropolitan Board of Works to the account of the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund. The City Police Fund showed that the receipts for the year had been £131,512. The expenditure under the Sewers account had been £541,764. The City's duty on coals had been £176,630.

MARRIAGE OF MR. LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

The organ of the London Spiritualists Alliance, *Light*, in its forthcoming number, announces the marriage of Mr. Laurence Oliphant with Miss Rosamond Dale Owen, daughter of the late Robert Dale Owen, sometime American Minister at the Court of Naples, whose works are among the best known in the literature of spiritualism. The present Mrs. Oliphant is herself favourably known both in America and in this country. She is a granddaughter of Robert Owen, the celebrated Socialist author. After the formality Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant proceeded to London. After some visits to friends in the country, and a short stay in Paris, they will depart for Mr. Oliphant's residence in Syria.

VISIT OF THE HON. NEAL DOW TO ENGLAND.

The Hon. Neal Dow is to revisit England, and will probably be in what Americans love to call the "Old Country" in a few weeks. The originator of the Maine Law, now in his eighty-fifth year, is hale and active, and as enthusiastic as ever in the temperance work to which for so many years he has devoted himself.

WHO WROTE "PARNELLISM AND CRIME"?

Mr. William O'Brien (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) is mistaken in supposing that Mr. E. D. J. Wilson is the author of "Parnellism and Crime." I understand that these articles were written, not by Mr. Wilson, but by a gentleman occupying a subordinate position on the staff of the *Times*.

All the northern divisions of artillery volunteers left Shoeburyness this morning.

At Huddersfield three young lads died in the infirmary this morning from burns sustained through some naphtha igniting last night.

Early this morning a destructive fire occurred on the premises of Mr. J. Boyce, grocer and general dealer, 61, Hornby-road, Peckham.

Mr. Lionel Brough is now rehearsing George Grossmith's travestie "Hide and Seekel," and hopes to produce it at the Royalty Theatre next Saturday week, September 1, and will play it in conjunction with "The Paper Chase."

Sir Edward Watkin proposes to place a window in Exeter Cathedral to the memory of Mr. Thomas Latimer, of the *Western Times*, whose services to the cause of Liberalism in the West will not soon be forgotten.

The Foresters' great fête (and ball in the evening) will take place at the Crystal Palace on Monday next. The proceeds will be devoted to the distress gift fund, and the asylum for aged foresters, their wives and widows.

FUNERAL OF MR. HENRY RICHARD.

The remains of the late Mr. Henry Richard, who has represented Merthyr Tydvil in the House of Commons for the last twenty years, and who has been the secretary of the Peace Society for thirty-seven years, were this afternoon interred at Abney Park Cemetery, and were followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends. The funeral procession left the late residence of the deceased at 22, Bolton-gardens, Brompton, shortly after noon. It consisted of a hearse and five mourning carriages. The occupants of the first carriage were Mrs. Henry Richard (the widow), the Rev. Henry Morris, Miss Evans (Mr. Richard's adopted daughter), and Mrs. Bell (sister of Mrs. Richard. In the second carriage were Mrs. Fell (sister of Mrs. Richard), Miss Mary Evans (niece of Mr. Richard) and Dr. Evans (nephew of the deceased). The third carriage contained Mrs. James Bishop (another sister of Mrs. Richard), Mr. R. Peter, and Miss Farley (sister of Mrs. Richard). In the fourth carriage were the Rev. Edward White (the minister of the church which the deceased attended), Dr. Harvey, and Mr. Robert Bishop, while the fifth carriage contained the confidential servant of the deceased. The coffin, which was of polished oak, with brass fittings, the following simple inscription: "Henry Richard, born April 3, 1812, died August 20, 1888." Several private carriages followed in the procession, including deputations from the deceased's constituency, the Congregational Union, and the Peace Society.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND TO BE A SUCCESS.

Liverpool Liberals (writes a correspondent) may be pardoned if they experience a desire to crow over the result of the Parnell Defence Fund, which was started in that city only a week ago. Liberalism in Liverpool is thought to be a dead letter; but the enthusiasm with which the Parnell Fund has been received, not only in Liverpool but in all parts of the country, proves that there is a strong though silent reaction going on in favour of Home Rule. At a private meeting of the Parnell Defence Fund Committee, held at the Liverpool Reform Club yesterday, it was announced that the sum of £380 had been subscribed, though the fund had been initiated no later than the previous Thursday afternoon. One gentleman, from the West-end of London, sent a most enthusiastic letter accompanied by a cheque for £100. Subscriptions from one shilling and upwards have been received, and there is a growing desire all round to make the fund a pronounced success. Many Unionists who were supposed to have deserted the local Liberal party have contributed to the fund privately; and one well known Unionist, who was a strong opponent of Home Rule not more than three months ago, has given a subscription, though his name does not appear for private reasons of his own. Members of the committee express surprise at the number of subscriptions that are coming in from those who were supposed to be antagonistic to Parnell.

The general committee of the Wood-green Liberal Club has passed the following resolution:—"That in accordance with the recommendation of the political council of the club immediate steps be taken to open a subscription list therein on behalf of the Parnell Defence Fund."

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

THE AUSTRALIANS v. AN ENGLAND ELEVEN.

This match was commenced at the Crystal Palace yesterday before a fair attendance. England went in first, and scored 108. The Australians were unable to play Phillips and Hulme, as they lost five wickets for 27 runs only.

The play was continued at the Crystal Palace to-day, and the Australians again failed to stand against Hulme and Phillips, as their innings closed for 47, being the smallest score they have yet made. Hulme took seven wickets.

AN ENGLAND ELEVEN.—First Innings.			
Sutcliffe, c Blackham, b Turner	13	Chatterton, b Boyle	4
Newham, st Blackham, b Boyle	11	Phillips, b Turner	12
Cooper, b Turner	3	Hulme, c Bonnor, b Turner	1
Quaife, b Ferris	22	Disney, not out	3
Davidson, c Edwards, b Turner	11	Extras	4
Hedgeley, b Turner	5	Total	108
Smith, b Ferris	14		

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.			
M'Donnell (captain), b Hulme	5	Lyons, b Hulme	2
Bannerman, c Davidson, b Phillips	2	Ferris, c Davidson, b Hulme	0
Bonnor, b Hulme	9	Boyle, b Phillips	2
Edwards, st Disney, b Phillips	0	Jarvis, not out	14
Turner, c Disney, b Hulme	8	Extras	2
Worrall, b Hulme	3	Total	47
Blackham, b Hulme	2		

SURREY v. LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the Oval yesterday Leicestershire went in first and made 78 in their first innings, and when play ceased had lost one wicket for 18 runs in their second. Surrey scored 180, so Leicestershire have 84 runs to make to save a single innings defeat.

The second day's play opened at the Oval this morning in magnificent weather. Leicestershire continued their innings with Warren and Tomlin. At 45 Tomlin was caught by Brockwell, b Lohmann, for 16—45 for two. Wheeler followed, and was caught by Abel off Beaumont for 4—52 for three. Marriott came in and was clean bowled by Beaumont without scoring—52 for four. De Trafford followed, but did not score, being bowled by Beaumont shortly afterwards and the fifth wicket fell for 62. Crofts followed.

At 1.45 the score was 103 for five wickets.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. MIDDLESEX.

The second match of the Cheltenham week resulted in a serious accident to Mr. Hadow, as after catching W. G. Grace out he fell, and will be unable to play in the match. Gloucestershire went in first, and scored 115; Middlesex, 65 for one wicket; O'Brien, not out, 44.

Play was resumed this morning, and when this despatch left the score was 140 for four wickets.

KENT v. YORKSHIRE.

At Gravesend yesterday Yorkshire scored 192 before being got rid of; but Peel (3) and Preston (1) got four Kent batsmen out for 7 runs, the latter county wanting 105 to save a follow-on.

Play was continued this morning, and the score was taken to 47 for six wickets.

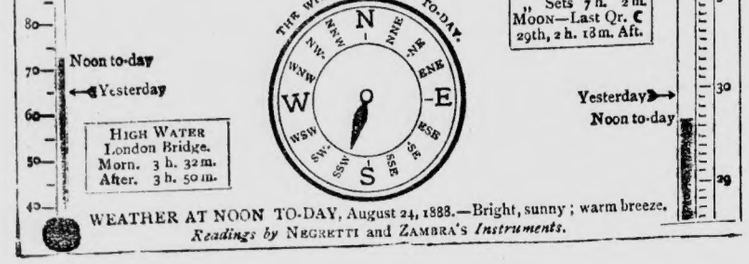
LANCASHIRE v. NOTTS.

A most uninteresting day's cricket was witnessed at Old Trafford yesterday, as only 116 runs were made for nearly a whole day's cricket. Lancashire went in first and scored 102, while Notts made 24 runs for one wicket.

Rain has fallen all the morning at Old Trafford, and play has of necessity been postponed till after lunch.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Southerly winds, fresh; fair at first, unsettled later, possibly thunder.



SUN Rises 5h. 2m.
,, Sets 7h. 2m.
MOON—Last Qr. ☾ 29th, 2h. 18m. Aft.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 3 h. 32 m.
After. 3 h. 50 m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, August 24, 1888.—Bright, sunny; warm breeze.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS IRREGULAR.—FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM. AMERICANS WEAK.

There is little change to report in the condition of the Money Market. The supply of loanable capital, though considerably smaller, as shown by yesterday's Bank return, is quite sufficient to meet all requirements at the moment, and the quotation for short loans is no better than 1½ to 1¾ per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is firm at 2¾ per cent., operators looking for a further reduction in the bankers' balances, and an early advance in the Bank rate. On Monday the requirements in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement will have to be provided for, and the poverty of the market will then be more noticeable than it is at present.

Stock Exchange markets remain very quiet, the disposition to restrict operations being more pronounced than ever to-day owing to the near approach of the fortnightly settlement. There is still a better tone in most departments, and in several directions a fractional improvement in prices is shown. Consols are steady, and without change of interest. In the Home Railway market the improvement in the weather has had a favourable influence, more especially on the stocks of the passenger lines, both Brighton and South Eastern Deferred showing a slight upward movement. North Western and Metropolitan stocks, however, are dull. Foreign Government Bonds are also harder than they have been for some days past, Russian, Spanish and Egyptian descriptions all being a trifle higher. American Railway securities are only fractionally altered, but the tone is again weak, and the majority of the changes are to lower quotations. Union Pacific shares show the chief decline. The Vanderbilt stocks, however, are strong, the market for these securities at New York yesterday being stimulated by favourable dividend reports. Norfolk and Western Preference are again firm, though the advance marked at the opening has been lost. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have been offered, and are lower, and Mexican Railway issues are practically unaltered, except for a little weakness of First Preference. Miscellaneous securities, including Mines, are steady.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened rather heavy. Towards noon business became more active, the market acquired strength, and prices exhibited an advance, extending to 2, coal stocks being the features. A raid was, however, made later in the day, and most of the improvements were lost, the closing being dull and heavy. Delaware and Lackawanna were notably strong on reports of an increase in the dividends. Vanderbilts were also buoyant, owing to similar rumours.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Caledonian, Brighton Deferred, North British, North Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each. *Receded*: Great Eastern, North Western, and Metropolitan ⅛ each.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Egyptian Unified 3-16, the Daira ⅛, Russian 1873 ⅛, Peruvian 1870 ⅛, the 1872 1-16, Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16, and Turkish Group 4 1-16. *Declined*: Greek 1881, Buenos Ayres, Cedulas I, and Turkish Group 1 ¼.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas shares and Wabash Mortgage ¼, Central Pacific and New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ⅛. *Fallen*: Union Pacific ⅞, Milwaukee and St. Paul ½, Erie shares ⅜, the Second Mortgage ¼, Mexican Central Bonds ¼, Denver Ordinary and Preference New York Central, Northern Pacific Preference, Ontario shares, and Wabash Preference ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: South Austrian shares 1-16. *Lower*: Canadian Pacific ¼, Grand Trunk First Preference ⅝, the Guaranteed and Second Preference ⅜, the Third Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, and Mexican First Preference ¼.

Cape Copper and Mason and Barry shares have receded ⅛.

The report of the Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) for the half-year ended June 30 states that the net profits were £103,417, which with the balance brought forward made a total of £129,526. A dividend of 15 per cent. per annum absorbed £75,000, £25,000 was placed to the reserve fund (making it £625,000), and £29,526 was carried forward.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales, 8,000 bales. Prices on the spot steady. Futures quiet and unchanged.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton (Ordinary)	140	2	London and County	84⅛ 5⅛
Consols	100⅞	⅜	Do. A	123½	4	Union of London	38½ 9⅛
New Consols 2¾	99¼	⅛	Chatham (Ordinary)	22½	¼	London and West.	66 7
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¾	1¼	Do. Preference	100¼	¼	London Joint Stock	39 40
Local Loan Stock	103¼	¾	North Western	170	¼	Nat. Prov. of Eng	43 4
New 2½ per. Cent.	95⅛	6¼	South Western	135	6	Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	48 9
India 3½ per Cent.	105½	5	Manchester & Shef.	67	9	MINES	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rts	69¼	½	Do. A.	35¼	¼	Indian Consolidated	¾ ⅛
Egyptian Guar.	102	½	Met. Consolidated	72½	¼	Mysore shares	2 15 16 3 1 16
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	113	½	Do. Land Stock	70½	1½	Ooregums	1 1 16 3 16
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103	4	Do. District	33¼	¼	Cape Copper	3⅛ ⅜
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	109¼	10¼	Midland	132⅛	⅝	Namaqua	2⅛ 3⅛
Liverpool	111	½	North British	115¼	⅛	Mason and Barry	9⅛ ⅜
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	157⅞	⅛	Rio Tinto	20⅜ ⅜
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5	North Stafford	112	¼	Montana £1 shares	1⅝ ¼
Do. Hard Dols	69¼	¼	South Eastern	132	4	De Beers	25⅛ 6⅛
Do. Treasury	98	9	Do. Deferred	105	¼	Kimberley Cent	30⅛ 1
Austrian Gold	90	2	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.	
Do. Silver	66	8	Canada Pacific	58	¼	Anglo-American	40½ 1⅛
Brazilian 1875	102⅛	3⅛	Cen. Pacific Shares	35¼	½	Do. Pref.	67 8
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4	Chic. Mil. and St. P	73⅛	⅜	Direct Unit. States	9⅛ ⅛
Do. Cedulas I.	02⅛	3	Denver & R. Grande	19	½	Eastern	12⅛ ⅜
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	101	2	Do. Pref.	51½	2	Ditto Extension	12⅞ 13⅛
Costa Rica A.	90¼	1⅝	Illinois Shares	122½	2⅛	United Telephone	13¼ ⅛
Do. B.	88⅛	9½	Lake Shore	98⅜	9⅛	Globe Teleg. Trust	6½ ¼
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	2	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛	4	TRAMWAYS, ETC.	
Do. Unified	83⅞	4⅛	Louis. and Nash	60¼	1	London Gen. Om.	203 8
Do. Preference	102½	¼	Mex. Cen. Bonds	68¼	9	London Street	12 14
Do. Daira Sanier	73⅜	9⅛	Do. Nat "A"	63½	6⅛	London Tramway	14 15
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82	½	Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	14	North Metropolitan	18 ½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103½	4	N. Y. Cen. Shares	111¼	½	WATERWORKS.	
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73	1½	New York Ontario	16½	¾	Chelsea Waterworks	254 9
Hung. Gold Rente	81⅛	2⅛	Erie Shares	28⅛	⅜	East London	197 202
Italian	94½	5	Do. Sec. Mort.	101	½	Grand Junction	124 8
Mexican Converted	39⅛	⅛	Norfolk & West. Pre	52¼	3	Kent	269 74
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	13¾	⅛	N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	37¾	8½	Lambeth	258 63
Do. 6 p.c.	15⅛	⅜	North. Pacific Pref	59¼	½	New River, New	347 52
Portuguese	64	¼	Pennsylvania Sh.	55⅜	⅛	S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	162 7
Russian 1873	97¼	½	Phil. and Read. Sh	25¼	6	W. Middlesex	264 9
Spanish 4 p. c.	72½	⅛	Union Pacific Shares	60⅜	⅞	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.	
Turkish 1854	99 101		Wabash Preferred	27¼	⅛	Gaslight & Coke A	257 62
Group 1	2¼	4½	Do. Gen. Mort.	44⅜	5	Imp. Continental	206 9
Group 2	14¼	15	Grand Trunk Sh.	12	⅛	South Metropolitan	315 20
Groups 3 and 4	14½	¾	Do. First Pref.	58¼	⅛	Brush Elec Li (£4 pd)	3 ⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	85¼	6	Do. Second Pre	40½	1	MISCELLANEOUS.	
5 p. c. Defence	95¼	6¼	Do. Third Pref.	22⅛	⅞	Allsopp	8½ ¼
5 p. c. Priority	82	4	Do. Guaranteed	66½	7	Guinness and Co.	312½ 15
Uruguay Unified	72¼	¼	Mexican Ordinary	46⅞	⅞	Hotchkiss	8¼ 9
Virginia Funded	43	4	Do First Pref	119⅜	⅜	Bryant and May	12⅜ ⅜
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107½	8½	Ob. do. 2nd Pref	79½	30	Spratt's Patent	9⅛ ⅜
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Lombardo-Venetian	9	⅛	P. and O. Steam	62 4
Caledonian	106¼	⅛	Varna 3 per cent	6¾	7	Royal Mail Steam	59 61
Great Eastern	67¼	¾	Nitrate Railway	25	½	Nat. Discount Co.	11 ⅛
Great Northern	118⅝	19½	BANKS.			Hudson's Bay	19¼ ⅛
Ditto A	101	2	Alliance Bank	13¼	¼	Suez Canal	86½ 7
Great Western	144½	⅜	City Bank	20	1	E. & W. Ind. Docks	26 8
Hull and Barnsley	29⅛	20	Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼	London and St. Katharine	40 8
Lancashire and York	118	19	Imperial Ottoman	10½	¾		

PROFESSOR BALDWIN AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

Professor Baldwin, for the seventh time, performed his aëronautical feat at the Alexandra Palace last evening. The Duchess of Teck, with her three sons and daughter, was present, the general company including Major Templer of the Military Ballooning Department at Chatham, and others specially interested in the science of aërial navigation. Professor Baldwin, having thrown off his hat and coat, ascended in his shirt sleeves with his balloon to a height of about fifteen hundred feet, and then, dropping from the balloon, descended by means of his parachute, safely landing just outside the palace grounds, amid the cheers of the spectators. The balloon descended at Enfield Lock. Shortly afterwards Mr. Baldwin, with Mr. Farini, his manager, and Mr. Barter, the secretary to the Alexandra Palace Company, appeared on the stage in the Central Hall of the Palace, and met with a cordial reception from the audience, the Duchess of Teck joining very heartily in the applause. Mr. Farini informed the spectators that the Balloon Society had decided to present Mr. Baldwin with its gold medal, regarding his parachute as a valuable scientific invention, of the value of which for military purposes Major Templer had also expressed a high opinion. He also announced that, on September 13, Mr. Baldwin will ascend two miles, and then descend with a new parachute he is making.

PATRICK FORD A DESERTER FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Official records have been published showing that Patrick Ford and his brother Austin were deserters from the army during the civil war. Both enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment in August, 1862, for three years. They deserted in Virginia in February, 1863, when the regiment was in presence of a strongly entrenched enemy. It is said that they went to Canada after deserting, remaining until the close of the war. The *Daily News* correspondent has examined the documents, and is convinced of their authenticity. They were furnished by the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, in whose office the army record of every man who served from that State during the war is kept. The publication puts an end to Patrick Ford's influence in American politics. He had none until the Blaine faction secured the support of the *Irish World* in 1884, in the hope of thus obtaining Irish votes. Ford, however, has never been recognized by the influential portion of the Irish-Americans, as representing the Home Rule cause.

INCIDENTS IN THE WELSH TITHE WAR.

The tithe war was resumed in the Meifod district of Montgomeryshire yesterday, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, having been unable to obtain their arrears of tithes. The overtures of Major Godfrey, chief constable of the county, to prevent unnecessary irritation by the presence of a large force of military and police were met by the farmers in an amicable spirit. The farmers were true to their promise and kept the peace. The first farm visited was that of Mr. Joseph Richards, at Lower Hall, where a stack of hay was distrained upon for arrears of tithes, amounting to upwards of £19. Here speeches were delivered by anti-tithe leaguers in condemnation of tithe. The crowd largely made use of what was referred to as their constitutional means of protest, groaning whenever the auctioneer opened his mouth, and being with difficulty persuaded to allow him to conduct the sale. The stack was, however, ultimately disposed of, and a visit to the farm of Mr. Edward Jones, at Upper Hall, was next made, where a cow, three pigs, and two sows, under distraint for £16 arrears of tithe, were sold under similar circumstances, further discord being here created by the beating of cans. The next sale was at Dyffryn, of two cows belonging to Mr. William Brown, under distrant for £19. Here the proceedings assumed a threatening aspect, a rush being made for the auctioneer, who was severely hustled. At the next farm visited, that of Mr. Edward Jones, Pentrego, where a heifer was sold for arrears of nearly £10, another rush was made, and in the struggle an M.P., who was protecting the auctioneer, was kicked, while insults in both Welsh and English were showered upon the auctioneer. A heifer of William Hopkins, under distress for £8 odd, having been sold, the crowd, with about thirty vehicles and twenty horsemen, moved on to Bridge-end, the scene of the final sale, and as the auctioneer was about to mount a cart to sell the crowd dashed forward and several were knocked down. An anti-tithe meeting was afterwards held.

THE SHOCKING MURDER IN THE EAST END.

Mr. George Collier, coroner, resumed his inquiry yesterday, at the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel, into the circumstances attending the death of a woman, supposed to be Martha Turner, aged thirty-five, a hawker, lately living off Commercial-road, E., who was discovered early on the morning of Tuesday, the 7th inst., lying dead on the first floor landing of some model dwellings known as George-yard-buildings, Commercial-street, Spitalfields. The woman when found presented a shocking appearance, her body being covered with stab wounds to the number of thirty-nine, some of which had been done with a bayonet. How the body came to be there is a mystery which the police as yet have not solved. It is a singular coincidence that the murder was committed during Bank Holiday night, and is almost identical with another murder which was perpetrated near the same spot on the night of the previous Bank Holiday. The victims were both what are called "unfortunates," and their murderers have up till now evaded capture. One witness examined yesterday was another woman of the same class, who seems to have been the last to see the deceased alive, and then she was with a soldier. The coroner, in summing up, said that the crime was one of the most brutal that had occurred for some years. For a poor defenceless woman to be outraged and stabbed in such a manner was almost beyond belief. They could only come to one conclusion, and that was that the deceased was brutally and cruelly murdered. The police would endeavour to bring home the crime to the guilty party. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

THE ALDERMAN'S ADVICE—"WATCH AS WELL AS PRAY."

At the Mansion House yesterday, George Collins, sixty-five, described as a dealer, and Elizabeth Spencer, forty, a widow, were charged, on remand, before Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, with attempting to pick pockets in St. Paul's Cathedral on the afternoon of Friday last, in circumstances which have been reported. The prisoner Collins pleaded guilty to the offence, and asked to be leniently dealt with. Spencer said it was the devil's temptation which overcame her. It was her first visit to St. Paul's, and it would be her last. (A laugh.) Sir Andrew Lusk said their conduct had been most disgraceful. To convert St. Paul's or any house of God into a den of thieves was a wicked proceeding. As Canon Liddon said in a letter in to-day's *Times*, "St. Paul's is visited every day by enterprising persons who are no more devoted to art than they are intent on devotion." He (Sir Andrew) recommended visitors in future to watch, as well as to pray; and sentenced the prisoners to three months' hard labour, the maximum punishment.

A CITY RECTOR: HIS TITHES AND HIS CHURCHWARDENS

At the Mansion House yesterday the churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin Outwich with St. Helen's Bishopsgate were summoned before Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, at the instance of the Rev. J. A. L. Airey, M.A., the rector, to show cause why they should not pay over to him the sum of £362 10s., in which sum their quarterly payments in respect of tithes were in arrear for the past quarter. Under the City of London Tithes Act the rector of St. Martin's Outwich is entitled to receive £2,200 a-year in respect of tithes to be collected and paid over to him by the churchwardens, but, by an Order in Council of 1873, of that sum all but £800 a year is payable to increase the stipends of the vicars of certain poor parishes round London. Mr. Airey, the new rector of St. Martin's, contended that the churchwardens ought under the Act to pay the whole amount over to him and leave him to disburse it. The churchwardens had, however, disbursed the money direct to the other vicars, and handed Mr. Airey the balance due to him. This summons was issued to test which was right. In the end Sir Andrew Lusk said it was not for him to decide the point. The tithes were not in arrear, and consequently he thought he had no power to adjudicate. Any disputes between the rector and churchwardens could be settled in another court. He dismissed the summons, but suggested that an amicable understanding might be arranged, as each party seemed only anxious to do what was right; and whoever made the payments, it came to the same thing in the end.

DENTISTS IN CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of the British Dental Association was held yesterday at Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. J. P. Brownlie, Glasgow (the outgoing president), presiding. There was a large attendance. Several reports were submitted from the special committees appointed last year, including one on the dental aspects of public health, in which it was stated that a memorial had been addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty, asking that dental practitioners should be allowed to examine the teeth of recruits for the navy, and a reply had been received that their lordships were of opinion that no benefit would accrue to recruiting from the adoption of such a measure. The committee recommended that an expression of public opinion should be sought on the subject. The annual meeting of the association will be held next year at Brighton on August 22. Mr. Daniel Corbett, the new president, delivered his inaugural address, and several papers were read.

A STORY OF ROMANCE AND DEATH.

The dead body of a man, horribly mutilated and dismembered, was found on the railway near Coventry on the day after Bank Holiday. There was no means of establishing his identity, and after the inquest the body was buried as that of an unknown. Immediately over the man's heart was discovered a long tress of woman's hair. By the tress of hair he has been identified. Miss F. Thacker, a young lady of Wolverhampton, saw a day or two ago a paragraph in a newspaper giving some particulars of the deceased, and she concluded that he was William Bromley, a native of Crick, near Rugby. Bromley had for some time lived at Wolverhampton, and had been engaged to Miss Thacker, and yesterday she came to Coventry to inspect the clothes and other property found on deceased. She recognized a small microscope and the sleeve-links which he wore, and, when shown the hair, found that it was her own. Some time ago he promised to spend Bank Holiday with Miss Thacker, at Wolverhampton. He did not see her, however; and she believes that, being short of money, he was walking along the railway between the two towns when he was overtaken by a train and killed.

COST OF AN EMPEROR'S MARRIAGE.—The marriage of the Emperor of China is fixed for the first month of the ensuing Chinese year. Six million taels (about a million and a quarter sterling) are being provided in order to celebrate the event with adequate pomp, one-third from the Imperial and the remainder from the provincial revenues.

PROFESSOR FREEMAN.—Professor E. A. Freeman is confined to his house with an attack of asthma and a troublesome cough. As his medical advisers forbid his speaking in public at present, it is doubtful whether Mr. Freeman will attend the meetings of the Somerset Archæological Society, to be held in Wells next week, at which he was expected to speak.

THE "DARK SECRET."—Captain Esposito, of the Italian barque *Rosa*, which left New York on the 30th of July, and arrived at Waterford on Wednesday evening, reports having on the 8th inst., in lat. 44.33, long. 47,25, spoken the *Dark Secret*, which was then nearly half-way across the ocean. The captain of the little vessel declined all offers of provisions, and reported himself quite well, and hopeful of reaching Queenstown in safety.

A PRINCESS'S WEDDING DRESS.—The wedding dress of the Princess Lætitia Bonaparte, who is about to be married to her uncle, the Duke of Aosta, is of white *moiré*, in the style of the First Empire, and is ornamented with silver embroidery and festoons of orange blossoms. The Princess will wear on her wedding day a splendid diadem of diamonds. The long bridal veil of *moiré* is embroidered with 360 silver bees and 160 eagles, the emblems of the House of Bonaparte.

HOW A CHINESE MAGISTRATE SETTLED A DISPUTE.—That modern Haroun-al-Raschid, the magistrate of the Mixed Court at Shanghai, had lately before him a complicated family dispute about land, which he settled in this way. Finding that only one lawyer was engaged in the case, he had this gentleman haled before him and soundly whipped; then he invited the litigants to dinner with him, enlivened the repast by having the sermon from the sacred edict on the benefits of harmony between relatives read out, and lectured the parties severely as obstinate blockheads.

THE SECOND LORD WOLVERTON.—The remains of the second Lord Wolverton, who was Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Administration, were disinterred from their temporary resting-place in Ham Common churchyard yesterday morning, and conveyed by road to Waterloo station, whence they were taken by South Western Railway to Simley Junction, and thence to the family estate at Iwerne Minster, Dorsetshire. The coffin was placed in the parish church for the night, and this afternoon will be reinterred in a new mausoleum in the presence of Lady Wolverton, who went down from Coombe Wood on Wednesday to be present at the ceremony.

MR. O'DONNELL AND MR. PARNELL.—It is stated in the *Times* that Mr. O'Donnell has written a letter from Italy instructing his solicitor to commence an action for libel against Mr. Parnell for having charged him with having been in collusion with the *Times* in bringing his late action against that newspaper. Before acting upon these instructions Mr. O'Donnell's solicitor has taken counsel's advice, with the result that a letter has been written to Mr. O'Donnell advising him under the circumstances not to persist in bringing his action. Mr. O'Donnell's solicitor is awaiting Mr. O'Donnell's reply before proceeding further in the matter.

Dr. Palliser's Patient.

By GRANT ALLEN.

VIII.

I found Adèle, usually so calm and resigned, in an agitated and excited, tearful condition, to which I was very little accustomed. It was clear that something had stirred her soul deeply. When I entered, to my immense surprise and delight, she rose up suddenly and laying both her hands on my shoulders with a natural gesture, kissed me hysterically. Her agitation was so great that the action had in it nothing unwomanly. In my professional experience the same thing has occurred to me more than once: a mother has kissed me in her fervent gratitude, in the first flush of grief, over the dead body of her child that I had stirred every nerve of my body to save, and the profundity of her emotion has made its expression seem perfectly natural. I took Adèle's first kiss in the same spirit. It was merely the overflow of pent-up feeling suddenly let loose in a singularly deep and self-restrained nature.

I sat down on the sofa and awaited her explanation.

As soon as she was calm enough to venture upon speech, we both began talking, and taking her two hands in mine like a child's, I endeavoured to discover from her exactly what had happened.

"A letter has come," was all, however, I could at first extract from her trembling lips, and she glanced as she spoke at the table beside her.

I saw it was a note from the *étude* of a well-known *avocat*. Half a page only was turned my way: and looking at that sideways I partly read partly guessed the words—

"Dear Madame,—After painful researches which have cost us no little time and trouble, we have at length succeeded to our great gratification in establishing beyond the shadow of a doubt the identity of ——"

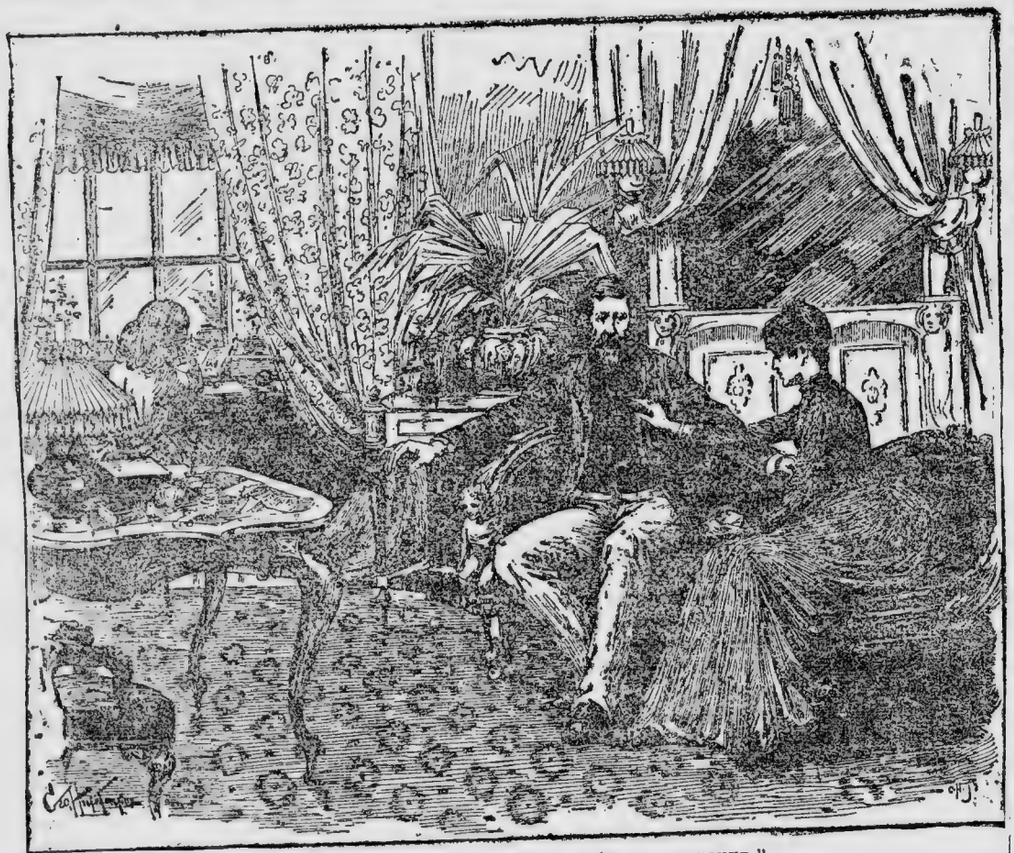
There the visible portion of the letter ceased. I stretched out my hand and was about to take it up and read it. But Adèle, with a quick, instinctive movement, seized it hurriedly in her own fingers as I did so, and clutched it tight. "No, no," she cried, "for Noé's sake, never. Not that, I beg of you. Remember, after all, he was Noé's father!"

"Then you have found out?" I said, suppressing the rest, which I guessed at once from the past tense *was*.

Adèle nodded a tearful assent. "I have found out," she answered. "He is dead—dead—undoubtedly dead, Maître Arnaud solemnly assures me. How long, my lawyer declines to let me know. Where or when, he won't say. But this much he says. I am to-day a widow. . . . That was why I ventured once more, dear friend, to see you. While the shadow of my marriage still rested upon me I did not dare to."

"Then there was once a M. de Montenacque?" I ventured to ask, thinking that her confidence now justified me in the question.

"There was," she replied, turning her hot face away from me, "or at least a man who called himself by that name, and under that name bought me from my parents. You know our system, our horrible system. I'll tell you a little more about my history now. My father was *maire* of St. Jacques in Touraine. He is still a very big proprietor in the province. We grow vines and have a great commerce. I had a *dot*, a large *dot*, and my father wished me to marry a person of suitable fortune. He found such a person, or thought he found him. His credentials seemed good. A marriage was arranged. That was all. . . . . Spare me the rest. . . . . After all, I can never bring myself to speak ill of him. Remember, dear friend, he was Noé's father."



"NO, NO," SHE CRIED, "FOR NOÉ'S SAKE, NEVER."

"And he spent your fortune?" I suggested.

"Spent my fortune and left me. Let us quit this subject. It is too painful. . . . . I live, since then, on an allowance from my family. I couldn't endure to stop any longer by myself in my province. I came to bury my regrets in Paris."

"And you have only just learned that you are free?" I asked with joy.

"I have only just learnt. . . . The letter you saw. . . . But for Noé's sake, I didn't wish you—at present at least—to read it all. I ought to grieve, I know; or people would say so. But, dear friend, I knew that man so well, I can't pretend to be at all sorry that I find myself to-day at last a widow."

"You need say no more of that," I answered quietly. "Nobody who knew you could misunderstand you for a moment. If you say so much, you who are so good, and so pure, and so forgiving, we can guess how much you had to forgive him."

"And why should I wear mourning now?" Adèle put in, passionately. "I, who have worn mourning all these years for his life, why should I pretend to mourn for his death? I cannot. I cannot. . . . Oh, dear friend, I've had but one nightmare for years—that some day that man might find us out and come to claim Noé. Anything but that—anything but that, I could indeed have endured; but that that man should take my pure, innocent little child—should take it away and teach it evil—oh, my God, my God, that would just have killed me!"

"And Maître Arnaud doesn't say when or how he died?" I asked eagerly.

Adèle's face grew first red, then pale as death. "No," she answered with an effort. "He says nothing definite. He does not wish to pain me more than necessary, he writes; and he will not trouble me with full details of the matter. I must take his word for it that he has satisfied himself as to the main facts, and has no reasonable doubt in any way as to any of them. . . . To tell you the truth, since I must be explicit, the difficulty consisted in tracking this man whom I once called my husband through various disguises and endless aliases. But M. Arnaud adds," and she produced the letter, from which she read a few lines aloud, "I have placed the question of your husband's death beyond the reach of reasonable doubt, and I have now in my hands legal proof of it which is free from all possible tinge of suspicion. You may rest assured, therefore, Madame, that your retreat will no longer remain liable to be disturbed by the visits of this miscreant, and that your daughter will remain safe from all intrusion of a parent of whom I fear she has so little reason to be proud."

I had very little hesitation in deciding in my own mind the cause of the lawyer's discreet reticence. M. de Montenacque, I felt sure, under whatever name, must have died in prison, where his country no doubt had placed him to prevent him from securing other guileless victims like my innocent Adèle.

"Is Noé like him?" I asked in a low, hushed voice.

"Thank heaven, no," Adèle answered from the very depths of her soul.

We paused a moment. Then I spoke once more. "I will say nothing now to you, Adèle," I whispered, "of what I wished to say when I saw you last; but you know what it will be. I will soon speak of it. I thank you for sending for me. I've spent a sad time since you sent me away. I felt as if my life was cut from under me. To-day you've inspired me with new hope, I feel, dear Adèle."

She motioned me away. "Not to-day," she said earnestly. "Not to-day, George, I beg of you. I know not how long I may have been free, but I know that I learnt it only this morning. Spare me awhile, dear friend, any further emotion. My heart is too weak for it. I felt when I sent you away ten thousand times more profoundly than you yourself could have done—you, who are a man, while I am but a woman. I had known but one disinterested friend in my life, and him I had dismissed for no fault of his own, but because the terrible fate of my life compelled it."

I waited there long, and we sat side by side, hand in hand, silently. At times Adèle broke the silence to speak of Noé, of herself, of me, but nothing more of this new-born relation between us. Yet though that was all, and no word was spoken, we both of us knew in our own hearts when I left that evening that she and I were now pledged for life one to the other.

I walked back, musing, to the Avenue Victor Hugo. How many things passed through my mind as I went! To think of my pure, my beautiful Adèle—my very own now—tied to such a wretch as the man she described—or as the man to whom I was returning, for my sins, in my own apartments! What a solemn responsibility rests, after all, upon the human being who undertakes to save the life of others, good, bad, or indifferent! To preserve life, we medical men say, with glib professional generalization, is our first duty. And yet, just to think how much gladness had been shed upon two innocent lives that afternoon by the news that one bad life had ceased to throb for ever.

And then those lines of "In Memoriam" came back to me vividly. "Hold thou divine philosophy." Was that what I was doing just then? What apologies for crime might not be built up by degrees out of such a train of thought? What specious reasons for removing a bad man from the stage of life? I must halt on my course lest I too should find my reason becoming "procuress to the lords of Hell."

But what an awful responsibility, in its way, too, to have restored Bernascon to a world that he outraged!

Are we right thus to fight against nature to the last? Are we right to give back to possibilities of crime lives that she marks out as already finished?

These are questions of ethics I would not solve just then. And who can solve them? I went home in an ecstasy of joy none the less, thinking only to myself in a whirl of delight, "Adèle is mine—mine—mine for ever."

When I reached my rooms, Bernascon called to me through the open door. I answered his call. He was seated, propped up on pillows in his bed. His face was distorted with a more horrible delight than I had yet beheld upon it. In his fingers he still clutched the envelope he had picked up from the floor. As I entered, he surveyed my face with a malicious smile. "Aha," he said, reading me through and through like an open book. "So that's the way the wind blows, is it? . . . . You've been to visit Mdme. A. de M., I suppose, by your face. . . . And Mdme. A. de M. has been very gracious. . . . A pretty young widow, no doubt: a pretty young widow. Palliser, my boy, I congratulate you; I heartily congratulate you."

I held up my hands at the scoundrel angrily. "Bernascon," I said, shaking my fist in his face, "I'm a man of deeds and not of words. I mean what I say, so mind you understand it. I've endured your confounded insolence too long already. If ever you dare to mention that lady's name, or that lady's initials, again, you scoundrel—by all that's holy, I swear to you this minute, I'll clutch your neck between my hands like this, and never let you go again till I've choked you and killed you. You owe your life to me, and if you dare disobey me, by heaven, I'll take it. Mention her once more, and, by heaven, I'll take it."

"Two can play at that game," Bernascon muttered sulkily, clearing his throat.

I turned round to him in my wrath. "Ay, and three too," I answered.

He took my hint, and was silent immediately.

IX.

Early next morning Bernascon sent for me, like a schoolboy, to visit him in his room. In spite of his rude message, I went at once: I still retained all my vivid professional interest in the case itself, viewed as a piece of experimental surgery, though I had long since ceased to feel the faintest interest in the person of my very unpleasant patient viewed as an individual human being.

He was bland but peremptory. "Palliser," he said in an authoritative voice, "I want a razor."

"What do you want it for?" I asked in a very dubious tone

"As a rule," my patient retorted with his sweetest smile—an odious smile of a sugar-of-lead sweetness—"a man wants a razor for one or other of two equally good reasons—either to cut his throat, or else to shave himself. Now I'm not very likely to cut my throat; that's been quite sufficiently cut up already under your able medical supervision. One operation—for a cancerous growth—is quite enough to last most men the remainder of a lifetime. Therefore you will no doubt infer, with your usual acuteness, that I merely want to cut my beard off."

"I see," I answered. "You want, in short, to prevent recognition."

"My dear Palliser, your penetration is something truly remarkable. You can see through a sheet of plate glass distinctly. . . . . Yes. You're right. Beginning my career, *de novo*, so to speak, I desire to reopen the premises in style, with fresh properties and decorations throughout. I hope, when better, to take my walks abroad from time to time in this delightful neighbourhood—the most aristocratic quarter of Paris which it has been my lot yet to inhabit; and I don't desire on such occasions to attract the—eh—the unfavourable attention of—well, of persons employed in the Government service. I've lived so long at the public expense already in various institutions that I don't desire to be of any further burden to the overweighted taxpayer. I feel for the *contribuables*. You will appreciate my motives—and will bring me at once a jug of shaving water."

I brought him the razor and hot water myself—I was resolved henceforth not to expose any woman, Clairette or another, to his insolent advances—and sat down on a chair at the bottom of the bed to watch what use he made of the deadly implement; for I dared hardly trust him now out of my sight one minute. The man was drunk with the fresh blood of health. However, nothing very serious came of it. He wielded the razor like one long unaccustomed to shaving: but in a short time, after cutting off the superfluous ends with a pair of scissors, and scraping his lathered face carefully with the sharp steel, he emerged from the process, to my great surprise, a new man, so changed that I would hardly myself have recognized him.

The oddest part of it all was, however, that he emerged also some ten or fifteen years younger. Though his beard and moustache had been black and bushy, the skin beneath was soft and smooth as a young girl's; and the face, which was handsome, in spite of the mouth, even when hidden by the thick curly crop of black hair, was now of a delicate and almost feminine beauty. The devil-may-care expression lurked there still, to be sure; and the sensuous lips looked thicker and coarser and more sensuous than ever. But the eyes and the profile had gained immensely; while the complexion was that of an innocent youth. It was no longer Bernascon that I beheld before me: it was a gay and rollicking Boulevardier, of scarcely more than half his years, and with far less patent evidence of all his ingrained vices.

"Nobody would know you again," I said, as he surveyed himself complacently in the little looking-glass I had hung beside the bed for him. "You're a perfect lamb yourself by this time."

He smiled good-humouredly. The man's imperturbability and constant flow of spirits were certainly wonderful. "Why, no," he answered, surveying his counterfeit presentment with profound satisfaction. "What with my shaving, and what with my forthcoming new costume, the persons employed in the Government service will certainly have no little difficulty in recognizing me. Ha, ha, ha! they'll never know me: they'll take me for a student fresh from the lycée!"

"Bernascon," I said, surveying him for a moment with a curious mixture of disgust and professional interest, "were you always so gay and lively as this?—you, whose life must long have been passed among so many crimes and in such terrible company."

He laughed to himself a queer little laugh. "Not quite, my doctor," he answered, feeling his smooth pink cheek with no small evidence of internal pleasure "I was always lively, to be sure, always good company in my worst days; but my present mood I owe entirely to your great discovery. Of late—since the operation, you know—I feel a lightness of heart and gaiety of nature that are simply surprising, even to myself. The blood in my veins is so joyous and lamblike I could frisk on a hillock or jump about a field, if only I were well enough to leave my bed. I fancy the fresh life I've gained—the new vigour poured into me——"

"Quite so," I answered drily, for the subject irked me. I hated to think I had given him back to life. "But, Bernascon, there's something else I want to ask you. To-day, if you please, I'd like you to be serious for a few minutes. You know, to me, the great interest of this experiment is psychological."

"So I suppose, Palliser." He smiled provokingly. "And I'm lucky in getting a man like yourself, who, in spite of all, have evidently received a superior education, and are clearly possessed of intelligence above the average, however ill you may have employed it in the past."

"My dear friend," Bernascon interrupted, stroking his smooth chin with a conscious smile and infinite self-complacency, "you say of me only what is literally true. I deserve your commendation. I am a person of remarkable intellectual attainments. I pride myself above all on my freedom from prejudices."

"Well, what I want to know," I said, restraining a wry face, "and what has mainly decided me in putting myself to the trouble and expense of this difficult experiment, is just this. How did you feel and what sensations did you experience at the precise moment——"

Bernascon interrupted me with a loud guffaw of vulgar laughter. "Ha, ha, ha," he cried; "he, he, he, ho, ho, ho; that's delicious, certainly! I like you, Palliser! What admirable candour! what charming frankness! For a member of a learned profession I must really say you show your hand to your opponent with extraordinary simplicity. . . . . And do you actually think, *mon vieux*, with all your learning, that I went through the bother and fuss of that beastly operation, and the annoyance and restraint of the subsequent treatment, merely to supply you and your brother *savants* with psychological information! . . . Ho, ho, ho! that's too good, that is! . . . . No, no, no, my friend: you must try again. . . . . The hospitals are crowded with appropriate subjects. . . . . The sheep is a cheap and docile animal. . . . . Not another word will you ever get out of me. I'm mum, mute, speechless, inarticulate. I've no particular desire to advance science. The future, not the past, is all I care about."

And every inducement I could offer fell flat thenceforth. I never induced the man to tell me a single word about the important questions for whose sake alone I had taken the trouble, at so much risk and expense, to experiment upon him.

(To be continued.)

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COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, BARBARA.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

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Prices of admission:—Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Grand Circle seats (numbered and reserved), 2s. 6d.; First Circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling. Doors open 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.
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NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday), Vocalists: NIKITA, Mdme. PAULINE RITA, Mdme ANTOINETTE STERLING, and Mr. ORLANDO HARLEY.
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THE SOUL AS AN HEIR.

Two sisters in 1862 left to their own souls as the heirs property to the value of £280. Of this the executor, with permission from the Archbishop, lends £56 to Michael their nephew, to pay for his education, to be afterwards returned; £16 he gives in alms; £23 for Masses. He proposes to give £4 more in alms, and the rest as *honoraria* for Masses. A request is now made to him for the £56 previously lent to Michael to be given as an alms to two young ladies belonging to the same family. The executor seeks from Rome approval of his past disbursements, and authorization for those proposed. The Archbishop sanctions the step. Reiffenstuel is quoted to show that money left for the salvation of one's soul and for the glory of God may be lawfully devoted to pious purposes or to the poor, since whatever is expended upon such purposes is spent for the glory of God and the good of the testator's soul. Pitonious teaches the same, and the Sacred Rota has approved of such administration of property. Many masses have been said for the intention. The answer of the cardinals is that no authorization is needed, thus, of course, sanctioning the several disbursements.

SOME DERBYSHIRE FINDS.

Dr. Furnivall tells us that an interesting illustration of a line in "Hamlet," referring to Ophelia's burial,

"Yet here she is allow'd her *virgin crants*" (v. i. 255)

is to be found in the church of Ashford, near Bakewell, Derbyshire. On the wall of the aisle hang five "Maidens' Garlands," made of paper, each of which was formerly carried before the coffin of a virgin's corpse. Mr. Luxmoore, the rector, says that they are the only ones in Derbyshire, the garland once in Matlock Church having perished. Neither he nor any of the writers on these Derbyshire garlands have hitherto identified them with Ophelia's "virgin crants," though Shaksperian commentators have rightly chronicled other Maidens' Garlands at St. Alban's, in Essex &c., as one in kind with Ophelia's. Another Derbyshire find by Dr. Furnivall is that the much-admired panelling of the finest room in Haddon Hall, the Long Room or Ball-Room, is oak wainscoting painted over—perhaps more than a hundred years ago—to represent chestnut or walnut. We trust that the Duke of Rutland will speedily have the abomination of this old barbarian colouring scraped off, and the fine rich brown of the original oak restored to the eyes of modern visitors, who come in their yearly thousands to see the grand old mansion. The present paint is miserably faded and ill-looking, and is a reproach to those who have so long suffered it to remain on the underlying oak.

THE BREWERS' PARLIAMENT IN GERMANY.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson ought to spend his parliamentary holiday in Germany. The great German "Brauertag," or Brewers' Parliament, which meets every four years, is now in session at Stuttgart. According to the report presented to the assembled brewers, the progress of the dominion of King Gambrinus, the Teutonic Bacchus, must have been prodigious since the last Brauertag, which met at Berlin in 1884. The total production of the German breweries has risen during the interval from "39,250,000 hektoliter" to "45,000,000 hektoliter"; that is to say, the rate of increase in beer consumption has been over a million hectolitres a year. The export of German beer has only increased in a very slight degree during the period. Other nations, which once imported German beer, are now brewing their own "lager." Hence nearly the whole of this increased volume of beer must have gone down the throats of the thirsty Germans. If it be true that a man can drink thirteen glasses of ordinary German beer at a sitting, and not feel a whit the "forwarder," it is possible that the figures are not so alarming in fact as they appear on paper, and that they do not involve any increase of intemperance.

A VANISHING ART.

The smoker of cigarettes is, according to the Paris *Figaro*, about to disappear. Without giving a reason for this statement, our lively contemporary makes it the subject of a very amusing article, in which the delights of the cigarette and the duties of the smoker towards it are set forth in glowing terms. The cigarette, we are told, is the most imperious, the most exacting, the most engaging, the most loving of mistresses, tolerating nobody and nothing beside her, and inspiring an absolute and exclusive passion. The smoker of

cigarettes must, therefore, always have both his hands and his lips free; he must be neither ambitious nor industrious; must not, except in very rare cases, aspire to be either a poet or an artist; and must, briefly, have no other wants besides that of smoking his cigarette. Considering that this is the case, it is not astonishing to read that the true cigarette smoker is born, and not made. The most generous fairies have tenderly bent over his cradle. He must have elegant, dainty hands, for you can no more roll a cigarette with clumsy fingers than you can play a harp; his face should be young and handsome, or, at least, if no longer so, it should have been so, and have preserved the charm of what was beautiful. Cleanliness, the opposite of which is horrible, ought not to be subject of praise, being the natural state of every gentleman; but the cleanliness of the smoker of cigarettes merits admiration, like all other ideal and supernatural things. The end of the cigarette touching his lips is never wet or moist; he neither coughs nor spits, and can move in a saloon carpeted with white velvet without ever letting a particle of ashes fall on the floor. He answers immediately when spoken to, and does not keep the questioner waiting for a reply while he takes another puff; and his rosy nails are never soiled or discoloured by smoke.

Among the examples of real cigarette smokers the writer mentions a Russian lady, with hair white as snow, whom he met at dinner in the house of M. Alphonse Karr, at Nice, and who, after eating a few spoonfuls of soup, began to smoke her cigarette. George Sand was one of the most terrible smokers of cigarettes that have ever existed. At the rehearsal of her play she was not allowed to smoke in the theatre, but the result was that after five minutes the authoress of "Lélia" could not understand a word of what was said—heard only like a vain and distant noise the words which she herself had written, and saw the actors indistinctly floating before her eyes, enveloped in dark clouds and vague shadows.

The question as to what the cigarette really is, is answered thus. It is a pinch of tobacco, rolled in a tiny sheet of rice-paper. After the tobacco is put on the paper, and equally distributed over it, the sheet must be carefully and rapidly, with a rhythmic harmony, rolled up. This done, is the cigarette finished? Not so, for it must be continually rolled according to the particular genius of the smoker, and it remains impressionable, changeable, sensible, and lively, and must never be left alone till it is consumed.

THE FUTURE OF THE TYPE-WRITER.

A young man who has had a great deal to do with type-writers tells the *New York Mail* that they are still in an experimental shape and that the next few years will see still further and most marvellous improvements. His belief is that the machine of the future will not only be capable of much greater speed than the present one, but that it will be much simpler in construction and far more durable. One of the simplest and cleverest of the devices to be introduced in the machines in a short time is the addition of half a dozen keys which will strike combinations of letters. The most natural combinations are of course "th," "ng," and "bl." This, with some other labour-saving devices, it is expected, will enable an expert type-writer to do seventy words a minute. The putting of new machines on the market will, of course, break the high price at which the best have hitherto been sold, and when that occurs they will, of course, come into much more common use than heretofore. The last machine put on the market, which seems to be capable of as good work as any of its predecessors, is sold at 75 dols., which is a reduction of 25 dols.

A RAILWAY JUBILEE.

An interesting railway jubilee is about to be celebrated in Germany. The Berlin-Potsdam line, which was opened just fifty years ago, was built mainly in accordance with the wishes of the Crown Prince Frederick William—later on King Frederick William IV.—who carried the construction of the line through, notwithstanding the opposition of his father, Frederick William III. The opposition, however, was never carried so far as to interfere with the construction of the line. Old inhabitants of Berlin still remember how, some time after the opening of the line, the news ran through the town that the King had consented to accompany his son on a trial trip from Berlin to Potsdam, and all Berlin turned out to see the event at the station, which then consisted only of a few roughly-constructed sheds, where now the stately Potsdam station has been built. It appears that, besides this one trial trip, the good King whom history has given the name of the Just, never travelled on the line, but kept faithful to his old-world principles of travelling in his carriage by the high road, a proceeding which was the more excusable as at that time the railway carriages were uncovered, and travellers were accustomed to arrive at their destination clad in a cloak of soot and dust.

A CHINESE PAGODA IN FLOWERS.

Thousands of visitors have been to the Danvers Hospital grounds (at Boston) the past few weeks, and the horse-cars carry great loads daily, extra trips being run on visiting days—Mondays and Wednesdays. The main object held in view by the many strangers is to see the marvellous flower beds designed and arranged by the florist and gardener, Ettore Tassinari, which are now in prime condition, and rival anything of their kind in the United States. The largest design is a Chinese pagoda, seventeen feet high, with a dome supported by six pillars, and archway beneath high enough to pass under without stooping. There are three fountains and thirty varieties of plants. The front of the base has a calendar of growing plants in portable boxes, and the back a shield, flags, and draperies. Florists from far and near have pronounced this design the best they ever saw. A solar clock or sun-dial attracts much attention, as it accurately tells the time of day by a shadow cast by a pole of growing plants placed at an angle of forty-seven degrees, and pointing to the north star. The shadow falls on floral numerals in the rim of a horseshoe-shaped bed of plants. There are numerous beds of lesser note, and several photographs have been taken of the principal ones.

A YEAR BEHIND THE TIMES.

The Governor of the Danish colony of Greenland is a wise man, as the following story told of him in an American paper shows:—He receives by the ship which brings him his annual supplies copies of the daily papers of Copenhagen for the year preceding. He arranges these papers in the order of their dates, and then quietly and calmly reads a paper each day, just as though it was fresh from the press. He is sometimes strongly tempted to peer into futurity by reading some papers ahead when he comes across interesting news; but he resists the temptation, no matter how anxious he is to know the fate of some measure. One day's paper for each day is his rule; and so at the end of the year he is thoroughly familiar with the news of the preceding year. He says he is just as happy as though he pulled each day's paper off the press.

NOTICE OF DISPOSAL.—12, Prince of Wales-terrace, Kensington Palace.

MESSRS. HAMPTON AND SONS beg to notify that the above PROPERTY, which they offered by AUCTION at the MART, E.C., on August 3, has since been DISPOSED OF by them by private treaty.—Auction Offices, 4, Pall-mall East, S.W.

NOTICE OF DISPOSAL.—The Hermitage, Tunbridge Wells, a very beautifully situated residence, and 1½ acre of grounds. With possession.

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LISS, HANTS.—The whole of the modern Furniture, Piano, Ornaments, and general contents of the Residence.

MESSRS. HAMPTON AND SONS (having sold the property) are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Havelock-house, Hill Brow, Liss, on FRIDAY, September 21, at Twelve precisely (in consequence of the great number of lots), the valuable modern FURNITURE, comprising mahogany and birch bedroom suites, walnut drawing-room suites, a costly ebony and pietra dura cabinet, dining-room furniture in mahogany, boudoir grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, bronzes, ornamental china, pictures, &c. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, 4, Pall-mall East, S.W.

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MESSRS. HAMPTON AND SONS will SELL the above very desirable FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on MONDAY, 24th September, 1888, at 2 o'clock precisely (unless previously disposed of by private treaty). Particulars and conditions of sale of Messrs. Shepheards, Solicitors, 31 and 32, Finsbury-circus, E.C.; and of the Auctioneers, 4, Pall-Mall East, S.W.

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